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KOLESNICHENKO COMMENTS ON DEFEAT OF PRESIDENT CARTER

LD071047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 80 p 5

[Dispatch from PRAVDA correspondent T. Kolesnichenko: "United States' Election Result. Republican Ronald Reagan Elected"]

[Text] New York, 5 Nov--Yesterday, the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November, when, every 4 years according to the U.S. Constitution, Amercians elect the country's president, former Governor of California Ronald Reagan defeated Democratic Party Candidate and incumbent President Jimmy Carter. According to preliminary figures, R. Reagan received 51 percent of the vote while J. Carter received 41 percent. According to the same figures, the Republican candidate received 483 Electoral College votes and J. Carter only 49. Thus R. Reagan secured his seat in the White House Oval Office and he will become the 40th president of the United States 20 January next year after his inauguration. Independent candidate John Anderson received 7 percent of the votes.

The election result was a surprise for many people in the United States, although no one ruled out the possibility of a Reagan victory and some even predicted it. No commentator expected President Carter to suffer such a crushing defeat. He lost not only in the western states, where Reagan was stronger, but even in the industrial states of the northeast and in the central area of America where he thought victory was assured. Moreover, even in the South, whence 4 years ago he marched to the White House, J. Carter yielded to his rival in many states.

What are the reasons for the Democratic Party candidate's heavy defeat? It can be said now that the election demonstrated not so much the popularity of the Republican Party candidate as the total failure of the Democratic administration's domestic and foreign policy. When he was elected 4 years ago President Carter said that he would "never lie to the electorate," but he failed to keep most of his domestic and foreign policy election promises. There was a dramatic rise in inflation in the country which, coupled with the high level of unemployment, dealt a painful blow to the U.S. economy and to the population's living standard. In foreign policy the Carter administration embarked on the dangerous path of exacerbating international tension, set about undermining the principles of detente and vigorously whipped up the arms race. This resulted in the administration's losing the voters' confidence.

The Democratic administration was the victim of the war hysteria campaign fueled by right-wing circles, including people inside the U.S. Democratic Party itself. The political axis has clearly shifted to the right. This is reflected in particular by the results of yesterday's Senate and House of Representatives elections which took place concurrently with the presidential election. For the first time in 26 years the Republicans have gained control of the Senate. According to preliminary estimates, the Democrats lost more than 30 seats in the House but kept their majority. As local commentators predicted, the voting showed the growing apathy of the voters who are becoming increasingly disillusioned with the machinery of the elections which have become an expensive propaganda spectacle.

BRZEZINSKI ATTEMPT TO HAMPER TRANSITION PERIOD REPORTED

LD071248 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] New York, 7 Nov, TASS--Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs ordered his staff aides to hamper the transition of duties to representatives of the new administration of Ronald Reagan, the New York POST reports.

Referring to sources in the Senate Commission on Intelligence the newspaper says that as soon as it became known that President Carter was defeated by Ronald Reagan in Tuesday's election staffers of the National Security Council, led by Z. Brzezinski, began destroying sensitive secret documents.

Following the election President J. Carter promised full cooperation with the Reagan transition team.

An official spokesman for the National Security Council denied in Washington the New York POST report.

CALLS SOUNDED FOR U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM SOUTH KOREA

LD031001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by Yu. Dmitriyev under the rubric "On International Themes": "Legitimate Demand"]

[Text] It was 35 years ago, when the Kwantung grouping of Japanese troops crumbled beneath the Soviet Army's blows, that the liberated Korean people acquired the opportunity to begin a new life based on just, democratic principles. However, only North Korea embarked on the path of social progress, while in the southern part of the country, occupied by U.S. Armed Forces, lawlessness and tyranny ruled.

The Korean people were reluctant to come to terms with the country's division or with the foreign enslavement of the southern part of their motherland. Powerful social upheavals forced the first Seoul dictator, Syngman Rhee, to flee the people's anger on a U.S. aircraft bound for Hawaii. Another ruler, Pak Chong-hui, was shot in Seoul at the end of last year. A new general-dictator, Chon Tu-hwan, has now seized power, and his fascist ways are making even the worldly-wise leaders in the White House blush for shame. It is clear to everyone that the farce of "President" Chon disguising himself in civilian clothing, like the recently adopted new "constitution" banning the activity of opposition political parties, aggravates still further the complexity of the sociopolitical problems facing South Korean society.

In 1975 the UN General Assembly, guided by the desire to help the Korean people take the solution of their destiny into their own hands, adopted at its 30th session, by a majority of votes, a resolution on the Korean issue calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea and the replacement of the armistice agreement by a peace agreement. Giving way to the growing pressure from the forces of peace and international detente, in 1976 U.S. President J. Carter promised to withdraw the ground forces. He even dismissed Gen J. Singlaub, chief of staff of the U.S. Army in Korea, for opposing the announced troop withdrawal.

The general suffered for nothing. Talk of reducing the U.S. Armed Forces in South Korea has not been heard for a long time now in Washington. On the contrary, every possible effort is being made to militarize South Korea and endless U.S.-South Korean military maneuvers and combat exercises are being held. It is notable that not only Seoul itself but also Beijing, which, as is well known, is prepared unhesitatingly to sacrifice the interests of the countries surrounding it to its own hegemonistic policy and to anti-Sovietism, is militating for the retention of the U.S. military presence in Korea.

Yet is there any need to prove that the continuing stay of the 40,000-strong U.S. troop contingent on one part of divided Korea, in conjunction with the Seoul regime's obstructionist policy, is the main obstacle in the way of normalizing the situation on the Korean Peninsula and developing confidential constructive dialogue between Pyongyang and Seoul capable in the long term of leading to the implementation of the Korean people's national aspiration--their motherland's reunification on a peaceful, democratic basis? The U.S. troops in Korea, eqpuipped with nuclear weapons, are one more grave source of danger in this region.

"We again suggest to the United States," Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK, said at the sixth party congress in the middle of October this year, "that we hold talks on replacing the armistice agreement in Korea with a peace agreement.

"In accordance with the aspirations and will of the peoples of the world, the United States must withdraw its troops from South Korea as soon as possible."

This just and urgent DPRK demand meets with full support in the Soviet Union. Soviet people sincerely share their Korean friends' desire to restore national unity, and with them and the entire progressive world public urge the U.S. ruling circles to heed the voice of reason--to evacuate their troops from the Korean Peninsula, as recommended 5 years ago by the UN General Assembly 30th session's resolution on the Korean issue.

CANADIANS INTEND BOOST IN GRAIN SALES TO USSR

LD031443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Independent Stance"]

[Text] Ottawa, 28 October--Canada does not consider itself bound by the embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union introduced by the United States and it is prepared to sharply step up its delivereies. H. Argue, minister of state for the Canadian Wheat Board, stated this.

The Canadian minister sharply criticized the policy of the previous Conservative Government on this question, declaring that it had committed a flagrant error in agreeing to support the shortsighted step of the American administration.

The press points out that by agreeing to support Washington's embargo on grain deliveries to the USSR, Canada suffered big losses. The farms of just one province alone--Saskatchewan--lost about $50 million. This in its turn led to a fall in farmers' purchasing power and in the demand for agricultural equipment. As a result a number of agricultural machine building enterprises were closed down and several thousand workers dismissed.

'ADMIRAL NAKHIMOV' 'CANNOT BE CONSIDERED MILITARY TROPHY'

LD070038 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 6 Nov 80

["'Admiral Nakhimov' Sank With St. Andrew Flying"--TASS headline]

[Text] Leningrad, 6 Nov TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Konstantinov writes:

Without lowering Rossiya's naval flag, the Russian cruiser 'Admiral Nakhimov' sank into the deep of the Korea Strait at dawn on May 15, 1905, after a fierce battle with Japanese vessels. Soviet historians reconstructed all the circumstances of the battle, using the well-preserved documents of that time, as well as the information of the participants and eyewitnesses.

This work was conducted by experts of the USSR Central Naval Archives and the Central Naval Museum in Leningrad, following the reports of the discovery of the cruiser and the treasure, allegedly on board.

The 'Admiral Nakhimov,' one of armoured cruisers, was built at the Baltic shipyards in St. Petersburg, now Leningrad, in 1885. In her time, the cruiser was an awesome naval vessel of a 7,780-ton displacement, with engines of 8,000 h.p., with eight main guns of 203 mm and the side armor of 254 mm. Yet by 1904, when the Russian-Japanese war broke out, the vessel was considered outdated.

Nevertheless, the 'Admiral Nakhimov' was included into the second Pacific squadron--an armada of 24 combat ships, besides auxiliary vessels, which, for nearly a year, proceeded around the southern tip of Africa from the Baltic Sea to the Far East.

During the Tsushima Battle of May 14-15, 1905, the crew of the 'Admiral Nakhimov', just like the crews of all the other vessels of the Russian armada, displayed superb courage and their complete adherence to the duty and the oath, fighting the superior enemy. In the day-time battle, the cruiser was badly damaged, but did not leave its place in the marching order.

A torpedo hit in the bow inflicted a fatal wound to the cruiser. For a whole night the crew fought to stop the hole. At dawn, the ship's commander, Captain Aleksander Rodionov, decided to sink the ship five miles north of Tsushima in the international waters (under the naval law of that time territorial waters were limited to a three-mile zone).

Before leaving the ship and opening her Kingston valves, the crew destroyed all the secret documents, codes, signal books and duty registers. The cruiser was sinking with her bow going down first, falling to the starboard. Following the naval tradition, the commander was the last to leave the sinking vessel.

In the Russian newspaper NOVOYE VREMYA (NEW TIMES), dated June 27, 1905, Aleksander Rodionov made an official statement that "the cruiser went down under the flying St. Andrew", Rossiya's naval falg. Under the naval law, the vessel, which did not lower its flag, cannot be considered a military trophy.

VINOGRADOV COMMENTS ON FORTHCOMING JAPAN-U.S. NAVAL EXERCISE

OW070253 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Viktor Vinogradov commentary]

[Text] According to an announcement made in Tokyo, another Japan-U.S. joint naval exercise is scheduled to be conducted from 12 November to 2 December. The exercise is to be carried out in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands.

The Japanese Self-Defense Forces [SDF] are to dispatch escort ships and antisubmarine warships for the exercise. Together with U.S. naval submarines and destroyers the Japanese warships will take part in training involving the firing of torpedoes and simulating destroying enemy submarines.

The Japanese naval officers and men are conducting exercises more and more frequently in the Pacific far away from Japan. For instance, early this year Japanese warships and aircraft participated in a large-scale joint naval exercise in the central Pacific, dubbed "Rimpac," and carried out joint operational training with the navies of the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

As in the case of the forthcoming exercise, the purpose of the "Rimpac" exercise was to train for actions that are offensive rather than defensive in nature. By taking this kind of action the Japanese ruling circles are virtually violating the Constitution that prohibits the dispatching of troops overseas. By doing so they are submitting to the pressure of the United States.

The United States is trying to let Japan, its ally, bear part of its military burdens in the Pacific and appropriate the balance to the strengthening of its military presence in the Persian Gulf.

The current talks between representatives of the U.S. Pentagon and the Japanese Defense Agency unfailingly take up the question of Japan's participation in the effort to secure the Pacific sea lanes. The United States, which is forcing the Japanese navy to participate in the effort, demands that the Japanese navy and air force advance into the oceans, and the Japanese Government is making dangerous concessions in this regard.

To Japan, these concessions may prove to be very costly, because sending Japanese troops, warships and aircraft to places thousands of kilometers away from Japan has become a problem. This requires additional military expenditures. However, ranking defense agency officials have already suggested that a 9.7 percent increase in the military expenditures envisaged in the next fiscal year would not be sufficient.

Meanwhile, the United States is making no secret of the fact that the Japanese navy's advance into the Pacific is only the first step. In the words of American politicians and military brass, the United States calls on Japan to play a more positive role in the Indian Ocean and in the Persian Gulf. The United States says that the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf directly bear upon Japan's national interests.

It is beyond question that what the United States calls Japan's more positive role means the Japanese navy's active participation in the Pentagon's military adventures in Asia that threaten the peace and security of the peoples of many countries.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON JAPANESE-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MEETING, TIES

LD031411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 80 p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Vdovin dispatch: "Strengthening Good Neighborliness"]

[Text] Tokyo, 31 Oct--Japan and the USSR are neighbors, and friendship between them is of great significance for peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world. It is stated in an action program approved at today's regular conference of the parliamentary association for Japanese-Soviet friendship. Being aware of this, its participants declared, we will exert efforts to strengthen good neighborliness. The association unites together about 450 deputies from both chambers of the Japanese parliament representing all the country's political parties.

Addressing the conference, association Chairman (Kh. Isida) expressed dissatisfaction at the state of recent Japanese-Soviet relations and regret over the delay in the process of international detente. We will exert efforts to reverse these trends, he said. An improvement in and development of Japanese-Soviet relations are essential not only for the two countries' peoples but for peace in Asia. Thus, (Kh. Isida) declared, we must strive to strengthen good neighborliness and friendship between Japan and the USSR.

BAKHTAR VERSION OF KARMAL SPEECH UPON RETURN TO DRA REPORTED

LD062040 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 6 Nov (BAKHTAR)--On arrival to Kabul from a visit of the Soviet Union, Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan delivered a speech in a grand open meeting in front of the headquarters of the Revolutionary Council, the abstract of which is given here:

Fellow countrymen, the valorous and toiling people of the revolutionary Afghanistan, friends and comrades.

You and the world people are well aware that twenty days ago, at the official and friendly invitation of the party and state of the Soviet Union, a true friend of the peoples of Afghanistan and the world, an official state and party delegation and I visited that country.

I consider it my national, conscientious, party and state duty to inform you that millions of the sons of the great Soviet Union deeply brotherly welcomed the party and state delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in an unprecedented, unique and historical manner.

Compatriots,

This unique brotherly and comradely welcome in a real sense was a welcome to Afghanistan, the revolutionary, free and independent Afghanistan.

This visit frankly disclosed all the traitorous and malicious propagandas of the enemies of Afghanistan's independence and once again proved that it is the Soviet Union that renders brotherly help to the people of Afghanistan against the foreign aggression, against the undeclared war from beyond the frontiers of Afghanistan.

This is the Soviet Union which always is, has been and will always be a true defender of freedom, independence, progress, development and prosperity of the people of Afghanistan and our motherland, the heroic and revolutionary Afghanistan.

Dear toiling compatriots,

We ask one simple question from our enemies--the reaction and imperialism, from Washington and Pentagon to Islamabad and Beijing, and the war-mongers and reactionary forces of the world and the region claim that the free, independent and revolutionary Afghanistan is allegedly invaded by the Soviet Union. How could it be that country under invasion is welcomed such honourably by millions of citizens of the great Soviet Union.

We declare to all the dark forces of international imperialism and reaction, to Beijing's chauvinism that this is the unvulnerable and unshakeable will of the heroic people of Afghanistan to consider the friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union in their benefit and in the national interest honourably and consciously and will never quit this banner of friendship.

Dear compatriots,

You are assured that the days are not far when all the democratic forces of Afghanistan people, of vast national fatherland front, under the guidance of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan with the help of the Soviet Union and according to the unshakeable will of the people of Afghanistan will annihilate the last vestiges of cruelty and oppression, the last vestiges of foreign aggression. With the support of the force of our great people we are unvulnerably [as received] and revolutionary determined to create the new society void of cruelty and oppression and void of exploitation of man by man.

Once again frankly and with a loud voice I declare to the world, I address Pakistan specifically, and I warn the reactionary and militaristic ruling circles of Pakistan to stop their aggressions, provocations and interference in the sacred land of Afghanistan. We warn the reactionary militaristic ruling circles of Pakistan not to become means and tools of reaction of the region, of international reaction and imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and the Chinese hegemonism.

Once again we reiterate the declaration of the month of Jawza of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan that we are ready for political negotiations, we extend a hand of friendship to the people of Pakistan, Iran, to people of Asia and the whole world.

This subject is also pointed out in a very deep, contentful form in the declaration of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. The talks held in Moscow were all about the creation of a peaceful atmosphere and conditions in Afghanistan, in the region, in Asia and in the world.

Fellow countrymen,

Today the U.S. imperialism and the countries attached to it, the Washington-Beijing-Tokyo triangle and NATO are making horrible and deadly war preparations all over the world.

This is the great force of the Soviet Union that has harnessed the wild war-monger imperialism. This is a scientific fact, admitted even by the American and European scientists, that a few dozens of strategic nuclear bombs would be enough to wipe out the whole Continent of Europe from the surface of the earth. But all these terrible weapons are madly accumulated in Western Europe which has the threat of an atomic world war.

It is here that all the progressive mankind, all toilers of the world and all peace-loving forces are urged to fight against imperialism, against the war-seeking forces and against the world devouring U.S. imperialism, not in words but in real actions, and to defend peace and international detente, security of nations, and cooperation and friendship among nations. Thus it is the duty of all creative and powerful forces of the people of Afghanistan to fight in one vast national fatherland front against aggressions, provocations and the undeclared war from abroad, and to maintain and consolidate full security in the country. Similarly it is the humanitarian duty of the people of Afghanistan to struggle hard and restlessly in one vast universal front, haded by the Soviet Union, to defend peace, freedom, independence and progress against the devilish war seeking and reactionary forces especially against the U.S. imperialism.

At the end permit me to tell you, long live peace on the planet Earth, long live the unshakeable friendship between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, our eternal and fraternal friend, long live the toiling, Moslem and hero people of Afghanistan, People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

MALIK VIEWS USSR-DRA HOUSING CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT, TRADE TIES

LD070044 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union and Afghanistan have signed an agreement which provides for speeding up the rate of housing construction in Afghanistan. The Soviet side is to deliver building equipment worth 5 million dollars. Our news analyst Aleksandr Malik comments.

The agreement signed in Kabul furnishes fresh evidence that the Republic of Afghanistan is going about its constructive work despite attempts by counter-revolutionaries to hinder the process of social changes there. Of course, the nation finds it by no means easy to cope with its economic and social problems single-handed.

After the victory of the people's democratic revolution, the West has virtually ceased to have any economic contacts with Afghanistan. Under the circumstances, the Soviet Union, which has long-standing economic and cultural ties with Afghanistan, has noticeably stepped up its assistance. Soviet aid is channelled into the key economic sectors such as farming, energy, the manufacture of consumer goods and the oil and gas industry.

Of course, our country has been helping Afghanistan a good deal, but this does not mean that our cooperation is one-way. This year trade between the two countries has increased by 70 percent. In exchange for Soviet machines, machinetools, metal, consumer goods, wheat and sugar, Afghanistan delivers gas, cotton, chemical fertilizer and fresh and dehydrated (?fruits). This trade structure reflects the mutually beneficial nature of Soviet-Afghan cooperation. The Soviet-Afghan talks in Moscow recently confirmed that this cooperation is gaining momentum and has good prospects.

STEPANOV COMMENTARY STRESSES NEED FOR 'DIRECT' DRA-PAKISTAN TALKS

LD071125 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Stepanov article: "Direct Talks Are the Road to a Settlement"]

[Text] The anti-imperialist and antifeudal national democratic revolution in Afghanistan which began in April 1978 is one of the most significant events in Asian history in recent decades. The Afghan people, who overthrew, under the leadership of the PDPA, the corrupt monarchy, have firmly embarked on the path of radical socioeconomic transformations and are successfully laying the foundations of a new society free from exploitation.

The Afghan revolution met with desperate resistance from feudal-clerical reaction, international imperialism and Beijing hegemonism. American imperialism and Beijing are making extensive use of the territories of certain states neighboring Afghanistan as the springboard for combating the Afghan revolution and organizing armed provocations and aggression against Afghanistan. Thus Pakistan's ruling circles, willingly or otherwise, are playing the role of accomplices of imperialist forces and Beijing.

This course runs counter to the national interests of Pakistan's people, is fraught with adverse consequences for the country, is causing it political, moral and material damage, is undermining its international positions and is complicating its relations not only with Afghanistan but other neighboring states as well. The increasingly widespread involvement of Pakistan's reactionary circles in armed adventures against Afghanistan cannot but hamper the solution of the problems facing the country.

The fact that Pakistan's territory is used by Afghan counterrevolution, international imperialism and Beijing for extensive interference in the DRA's internal affairs cannot but complicate the relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan. It must frankly be admitted that these relations have worsened in the last 2 years. Of course, Afghanistan's Government and people cannot bear the responsibility for this development. The DRA Government is doing everything possible to lay the foundations for friendly, good-neighborly, mutually advantageous relations with all neighboring countries, Pakistan included.

The DRA Government has repeatedly expressed feelings of friendship and good will vis-a-vis Pakistan's people and has suggested to the country's government that relations with it be normalized by peaceful means, through talks.

Thus in his statement of 30 December 1979 Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, said, in particular: "The Afghan and Pakistani peoples have inviolable fraternal roots. The DRA honestly and fraternally advocates eliminating all disagreements and misunderstandings through talks with responsible Pakistani leaders." [paragraph continues]

In his appeal of 21 March 1980 the leader of the Afghan revolution noted: "We have deep historical, cultural and Islamic links with Pakistan's people and we want to have friendly relations."

Afghanistan's Government has stressed that there are no disagreements between Afghanistan and neighboring states which cannot be eliminated by peaceful means in the interests of these countries' peoples provided that these countries' leaders display the corresponding good will and a realistic approach. At the same time the DRA leadership drew attention to the fact that the further intensification of unfriendly actions against Afghanistan from the territory of certain neighboring states and attempts to interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs would inevitably entail a further deterioration in the situation in the region and could have dangerous consequences.

Thus there has been no shortage of statements from the DRA Government of its readiness to normalize relations with neighboring countries by peaceful means, through talks on the basis of the principles of strict respect for sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and good neighborliness. However, Pakistan's ruling circles have not yet heeded these sensible calls from revolutionary Afghanistan and are continuing to offer their territory to counterrevolutionary Afghan groupings, imperialist circles and Beijing for the implementation or armed provocations and other forms of interference in the DRA's internal affairs.

Imperialism, Beijing and Muslim reactionary circles are trying to use various international organizations to encroach on the Afghan people's sovereignty and interfere in the DRA's internal affairs.

Twice this year--in January and May--meetings of the Islamic Conference foreign ministers have been convened at which the so-called "Afghan issue" was raised for discussion. These conferences adopted resolutions containing slanderous fabrications about the DRA, its people and government which represent crude interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. The May meeting of Islamic Conference foreign ministers set up a committee allegedly to seek ways and means of surmounting the crisis over Afghanistan. It has transpired that Islamic reaction has tried to use this committee to implement interference in the DRA's internal affairs on the pretext of organizing talks on a peace settlement.

Imperialism, Chinese and Islamic reaction are also trying to use the United Nations to the same end. At their instigation a meeting of the Security Council and an emergency session of the UN General Assembly were convened in January 1980 and had a discussion of the "Afghan issue" foisted on them. The representatives of the DRA and other peace-loving states lodged a resolute protest at the utilization of the United Nations for interference in a sovereign state's internal affairs.

The aforementioned circles also foisted a discussion of the "Afghan issue" on the 35th regular UN General Assembly session. The representatives of Afghanistan, the socialist countries and many nonaligned states resolutely objected to this and stressed that the inclusion of the "Afghan issue" on the General Assembly's agenda was completely unjustifiedd and ran counter to the fundamental principles of the UN Charter. It was pointed out that this action by American imperialism and Beijing was designed to distract the UN General Assembly's attention from discussing really important topical problems, such as the strengthening of peace and security, a just Near East settlement, measures to limit the arms race and effect disarmament, the elimination of the last seats of colonialism and racism and so forth.

It was also stressed that neither in international law nor in the UN Charter is there anything to forbid a sovereign state from turning to another friendly state for assistance with a view to defending its independence and sovereignty. Moreover, this right of states is recognized and enshrined in a number of UN resolutions. On the other hand, neither the UN Charter nor the norms of international law contain provisions that would allow the arming, equipping and training of groups on one state's territory for dispatch into another state's territory for dispatch into another state's territory to implement sabotage and subversive activity. According to the definition of aggression approved by the UN General Assembly in 1974, such actions are qualified as direct aggression.

It is perfectly clear that the attempts by imperialist circles and Beijing to utilize various international forums to interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs will continue to be categorically rejected by Afghanistan's Government and people and by all states that cherish the aims and principles of the UN Charter and consistently defend states' sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence.

The main route to a political settlement of the situation concerning Afghanistan can only be via direct firsthand talks between representatives of the DRA and neighboring states.

The DRA Government, guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence and the policy of positive and active nonalignment, has repeatedly expressed its readiness for such talks with a view to removing the tension which has emerged in the region and overcoming differences by peaceful means. On 14 May 1980 it advanced a broad and realistic program for a political settlement and for the normalization of relations with Pakistan and Iran.

In particular, the Afghanistan Government proposed to the Pakistani and Iranian governments the elaboration of bilateral agreements on developing friendly relations and on comprehensive mutually beneficial cooperation with those countries. Such agreements could be based on such generally accepted provisions as mutual respect of sovereignty and the readiness to develop relations on the basis of the principles of good neighborliness and noninterference in internal affairs; they could include the sides' specific commitments not to permit armed or any other hostile activity from the territory of one state against the other.

The DRA Government has agreed that the issue of the withdrawal of the limited Soviet troop contingent from Afghanistan's territory be resolved within the context of a political settlement. In this connection it was stressed that the cessation and guaranteed nonresumption of armed clashes and of any other forms of interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs would remove the reasons which necessitated Afghanistan's request to the USSR for the introduction of the aforementioned contingent onto Afghan territory.

"While unmasking international reaction's provocations and intrigues over Afghanistan," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, remarked at a dinner in honor of B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, in the Great Kremlin Palace on 16 October, "it is essential to do everything for the complete normalization of the situation in that region of the world. The path toward normalization was correctly outlined in the Afghanistan Government's 14 May statement. This is a specific and realistic program. An important element of it is the achievement of agreement with your neighbor Pakistan.

"Essentially, that country has been drawn into the unseemly game of Washington and Beijing. It has gained and will gain nothing from tension with Afghanistan. The same may be said of certain other voluntary and involuntary participants in the anti-Afghan campaign.

"One would like to hope that everyone will realize the futility of attempts to interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs or to dictate to its people how to build their life and what government they should have."

The DRA's constructive peace proposals aimed at the political settlement of the situation which has emerged over Afghanistan have received a great international response and have been broadly supported by the socialist countries, many nonaligned states and the international progressive public. Some sober-minded figures in the West have given them a positive appraisal too.

It is evident that the sooner Islamabad in particular realizes that the attempts by imperialism and Beijing to use Pakistan's territory for armed provocations and interference in the DRA's affairs are doomed to failure and promise the Pakistani people nothing good, the sooner talks on a peaceful settlement will begin.

The further delaying of such talks can only complicate the situation still more.

It is high time those who are interfering in revolutionary Afghanistan's internal affairs realized that the processes begun by the anti-imperialist, antifeudal revolution are irreversible. Despite the existing difficulties and the counterrevolution's fierce resistance, the Afghan people will steadfastly follow their chosen path. Continued avoidance of direct contacts and talks with the Afghan Government benefits only those forces who have an interest in aggravating the situation in that region, and is contrary to the basic interests of the peoples of the countries neighboring Afghanistan.

KAMPUCHEAN INFORMATION MINISTER KEO CHANDA ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

PK011459 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] According to TASS, a delegation of the Phnom Penh Municipal Committee led by Keo Chanda, member of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation and minister of information, press and culture of the PRK, arrived in Moscow on 27 October at the invitation of the Moscow Gorkom. The Kampuchean delegation was warmly greeted by Moscow Gorkom Chairman Promyslov. Minister Keo Chanda expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet people for assisting the Kampuchean people in restoring their national economy devastated by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. The Kampuchean delegation visited economic, transportation, construction and cultural centers and various ministries around Moscow.

The Kampuchean delegation will stay in the Soviet Union for 10 days.

Keo Chandra Address

BK020800 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 Nov (SPK)--According to TASS, workers at the ready-made clothes enterprise Moskva on 30 October held a meeting in honor of the Phnom Penh City delegation led by Keo Chanda, minister of information, press and culture. Speakers at the meeting said that the USSR support the just cause of the Kampuchean people and their courageous struggle for the freedom and independence of their country. They extended fraternal regards to Phnom Penh workers and wished them great successes in economic and cultural development.

For his part, Keo Chanda said: Our visit to Moscow will permit us to further tighten relations between the capitals of our two countries and will contribute to consolidating the friendship between the Kampuchean and Soviet peoples. He expressed the Kampuchean people's boundless gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government and all soviets for their aid in the struggle to build a new society.

PRAVDA REPORTS LAOTIAN PRESIDENT'S TELEGRAM ON SOVIET AID

LD041025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 80 p 3

[TASS report: "Expression of Thanks"]

[Text] L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has received a telegram from Souphanouvong, member of the Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and chairman of the LPDR Supreme People's Council, who stopped over in Moscow en route for Mongolia. On behalf of the LPRP and the Supreme People's Council, the government and people of the LPDR, and on his own behalf, he conveyed to L.I. Brezhnev, the CPSU, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the government and the fraternal Soviet people the most ardent and friendly greetings and best wishes for successes and new achievements in all spheres, and particularly in active preparation for the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress.

I would like to take this opportunity, the telegram says, to express to you again, dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, feelings of the most profound gratitude for the constant and valuable support and aid which the Soviet Union has rendered the Lao people at all stages of their revolutionary struggle and particularly since the historic victory won 5 years ago which gave powerful impetus to the development of Soviet-Lao cooperation, which is rising to a higher and higher level with every passing day.

The telegram contains an appeal to strengthen and develop fraternal friendship, combat solidarity and all-around cooperation between the LPRP and the CPSU and between the Lao and Soviet peoples.

KISILEV MEETS WITH SLOVENIA ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

LD061355 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 1 Nov 80 p 1

[BELTA report: "Meeting at Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A delegation from the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, headed by Assembly President Milan Kucan, which returned to Minsk from Moscow 31 October, was received on the same day at the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

The guests from Slovenia were warmly welcomed by T.Ya. Kisilev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. He told the delegation members about the main avenues of the republic party organization's activity to meet the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan and implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the tasks stemming from the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, and he also told them of the Belorussian working people's desire to greet the 26th CPSU Congress in suitable fashion.

Milan Kucan expressed heartfelt thanks for the cordial reception accorded the delegation and for the opportunity given it to familiarize itself with the impressive achievements of the republic's working people and the republic's heroic past.

During the talk both sides stressed the exceptionally important significance of the further strengthening of the friendship and all-around cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and Yugoslavia and between the CPSU and the LCY. The development of the established permanent friendly ties between the Belorussian SSR and the Socialist Republic of Slovenia is a substantial contribution to this. I.Ye. Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials took part in the talk, which passed in a comradely atmosphere.

INTERPARTY TALKS HELD DURING VISIT BY BCP DELEGATION

LD061105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--A BCP delegation headed by A. Lilov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and comprising BCP Central Committee Secretary G. Atanasov and BCP Central Committee executives was in the Soviet Union from 29 October through 4 November at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The Bulgarian comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience of party organizational and ideological work.

The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee by K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by I.V. Kapitonov and M.V. Zimyanin, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee. The Bulgarian friends had meetings and talks with V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; with G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom; and at the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee. They familiarized themselves with the work experience of the party organizations of a number of enterprises and scientific establishments.

The meetings and talks were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality. D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, participated in them.

STANISLAW KANIA ADDRESSES PZPR PARTY MEETING IN KRAKOW

LD062134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Stanislaw Kania first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, had a meeting at the Lenin metallurgical complex in the city of Nowa Huta with active members of the PZPR from major enterprises of the Krakow Province.

PAP circulated the summary of his speech. Stanislaw Kania pointed out that the normalizing of the situation is proceeding with difficulty, the party intends to lay bare the causes of the present crisis and to work out a program of overcoming the existing complexities. What we have achieved at the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum constitutes the basis for further activity of the party, the first secretary said.

Touching upon the eonomic situation in the country, the first secretary of PZPR Central Committee said that the national income will decrease in Poland in 1980. The lack of balance in the market will be more strongly felt. Already now there is a shortage of the many types of goods at the market. The agricultural situation is an additional complicating factor. It has been a long time since there was such a bad year for agriculture.

We now need a long-term action program aimed, first of all, at providing the conditions for using a huge potential that has been created over 35 years of the existence of People's Poland, Stanislaw Kania said. Changes must be made also in the structure of production. We must do everything so that the people should grasp the fact that the situation cannot be improved without better work, better economic management and better organizing of every day activities.

There is an inflexible will for renovation of life in the party and the entire people, said the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Its essence is the development of socialist democracy.

Stanislaw Kania dwelt on the relations of the party with the trade unions. We shall be supporting the process of renovation of the trade unions and facilitating the conditions for ensuring that the entire trade union movement be seen as an important link of socialist democracy and a partner in discussing all important questions related to separate enterprises and the entire state. Our entire history and our experience confirms that the cause of socialism and security of the country are inseparable, he said. Therefore, everyone who encroaches on socialism also encroaches on independent existence of the people. We shall be upholding our socialist system in the way that independence of the country should be upheld.

In conclusion Kania said: The 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution has come. The Lenin metallurgical combine, just as many other projects in Poland, is an example of Polish-Soviet cooperation, an example of aid by our friends at a time which was difficult for Poland. We express our cordial gratitude to them. On the occasion o of the festival we send the peoples of the USSR cordial wishes for further great successes in the cause of the building of communism in the Soviet Union.

REPORTS ON MEETING OF SOVIET-ALBANIAN SOCIETY

AU051515 Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1530 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] As we have already announced, a meeting of the Board of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society devoted to the 35th anniversary of Albania-Soviet Union Friendship Society was held on 3 November in the House of Friendship with other countries and peoples. On the occasion, representatives of Soviet public opinion gathered in the House of Friendship Society, well-known scientists, Albanologists and students of Albanian history and literature.

The meeting was opened by Comrade (Olga Palovnova), vice president of the society and member of the Soviet Women's Committee. We are gathered here today to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Albania-Soviet Friendship Society, she stated. During all the years of Soviet-Albanian collaboration, this has been a center of comprehensive contacts between Albania and our country. Ninety-five Albanian delegations have visited the Soviet Union during the period in which the society carried out its activity. At the same time, delegations of the society have visited Albania, including dozens of Soviet personalities, scientists, representatives of the world of art and culture, sportsmen and sportswomen, workers and kholkhoz members.

The society has carried out good work in acquainting the Albanian people with the successes of the Soviet Union in various fields of life. The Albania-Soviet Union Friendship Society, as is known, had close links with the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society, which is carrying out its activity in the Soviet Union today. (Galina Malikovskaya), member of the board and an Albanologist, talked to those present about this work. In celebrating the 35th anniversary of the Albania-Soviet Union society, she stated, we want to emphasize the importance of former contacts and what is being done now within the framework of this organization. The society is even now organizing exhibitions and meetings devoted to People's Albania and the important dates in the history of Soviet-Albanian relations, which once benefited the peoples of both countries. The society is widely publicizing the work of Soviet Albanologists, historians, linguists, ethnographers and others. I will dwell here on the books by Albanian authors, which have been published recently. They include collections of ancient Albanian stories, collections of the works of Naim Frasheri, Andon Zako Cajupi and numerous contemporary Albanian writers who wrote about the national liberation struggle of the Albanian people.

In her speech, (Galina Malikovskaya) dwelt particularly on the collection of articles and studies on the Balkans which are published by the Institute of Slavonic and Balkan Languages of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The journal includes studies by well-known authors like Academician [name indistinct], Doctor of Historic Sciences (Nina Smirnova), and others. Positive reviews of the works of these Soviet scientists have been published not only in the Soviet, but also in the foreign press.

The participants of the meeting also listened to a report on the international seminar on the Albanian language, literature and culture, which was held recently in Pristina and on the papers read at the seminar by Soviet scientists. Those present were also informed about the society's work program and various activities which will take place this year on the occasion of the anniversary of Albania's liberation.

FRG DENOUNCES GDR CURRENCY MEASURES AS THREAT TO DETENTE

LD061249 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Lapskiy commentary: "Threat to Detente"]

[Text] Recently certain political circles in the FRG and West Berlin have unleashed a campaign of blackmail and false accusations against the GDR. This began to gain momentum after the GDR Government took the decision to increase the amount of money which citizens of nonsocialist countries visiting the GDR have to exchange for GDR marks. The GDR was quickly accused of virtually trying to aggravate relations with its Western neighbors and undermine European detente. These circles did not wish to heed the voice of reason and agree that the GDR measures have not the slightest connection with the international treaties and agreements signed by it, including those signed with Bonn and the West Berlin Senat, not to mention the fact that these measures in no way contradict the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin.

Verbal attacks have been succeeded by open acts of provocation. Thus, for example, FRG Federal President K. Carstens came to West Berlin to take part in the conference of ministers of FRG Laender ministers of public worship and education. This constituted a flagrant violation of the Quadripartite Agreement, which lays down that West Berlin is not a part of the FRG and is not under its control. It follows from the agreement that any FRG political activity on the city's territory is inadmissible.

The NATOists were quick to throw fat on the fire. U.S. General Rogers, supreme allied commander of the NATO Armed Forces, Europe, visited West Berlin and made provocative statements there. He made an attempt to draw the western sectors of Berlin into NATO's sphere of operation. In his tirades in the cold war spirit the general called on the West to adopt a policy of "military deterrence" and to continue the arms race unrestrained. His utterances were unequivocally directed against the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin.

Recently West Berlin governing Mayor D. Stobbe and the West Berlin House of Representatives made slanderous attacks on the GDR. Obviously such actions do not help to improve relations between this city and its only neighbor--the GDR--and they undermine the good-neighborly relations which have begun to form between them in the general channel of European detente.

Recently there has been an increase in acts of provocation on the GDR state border and on the railroads passing through West Berlin which belong to the GDR. As has already been reported, "unknown persons" organized a real pogrom at one of the stations. The regulations for through communications between the FRG and West Berlin are constantly being violated.

The GDR Government has resolutely opposed all hostile and provocative actions directed against it. It is clear to everyone that these actions increase tension and threaten political detente in one of the most sensitive regions of central Europe.

The GDR invariably strives after good-neighborly ties with the FRG and West Berlin--as its leaders' speeches and its course toward peaceful coexistence testify. However, it is ready to rebuff all intrigues directed against it. Comrade E. Honecker said this clearly when speaking in the city of Gera. This principled stance is supported by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

PORTUGUESE ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

LD050040 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] In the Kremlin today Portuguese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Antonio de Medieros Patricio handed his credentials to Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. The ambassador was accompanied by his counselor, Lopes da Fonseca, and other diplomatic staff members of the embassy.

REPORTS CITED ON IRAQI, IRANIAN MILITARY ACTION

LD070950 Moscow TASS in English 0923 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Nov, TASS--Military actions between Iraqi and Iranian troops are underway throughout the whole front, according to a report of the High Military Command of Iraq. Iraqi helicopters yesterday hit a blow on positions of Iranian troops in the southern and northern sectors of the front. Destroyed were a considerable quantity of military equipment of the Iranian side. An Iranian boat was sunk in the Persian Gulf. The Iranian side suffered losses in manpower.

Tehran, 7 Nov, TASS--Destruction of the Iraqi Basrah-Fao oil pipeline has been reported in a communique of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of Iran. Two Iraqi planes were shot down. About 160 Iraqis were killed in the fighting near Susangerd, Abadan, Dezful and in the Ilam Province. According to a communique of the "Guards of the Islamic Revolution" corps, 300 Iraqi servicemen were killed in the area of Qasr-e Shirin as a result of guerrilla actions. Iranian aviation is vogorously involved in the fighting.

IRANIAN BANK GOVERNOR DISCUSSES ASSETS, EMBARGO

LD061318 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 6 Nov, TASS--The governor of Iran's Central Bank, 'Ali Reza Nobari said in an interview for the newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI that the total sum of Iranian assets "frozen" by the U.S. administration amounts to over 14 billion dollars. Out of the sum eight billion dollars belong to the Central Bank and two billion--to the Oil Ministry of Iran, according to 'Ali Reza Nobari. Two-and-a-half billion dollars had been paid by the Ministry of Defence of Iran for the military equipment and spare parts which Iran did not receive after all.

The director announced that American banks had already taken some 1.8 billion dollars from the Iranian assets with the premission of the U.S. Government. Financial suits against Iran had been instituted by 250 foreign companies and organizations simultaneously, the total sum of the claims being about six billion dollars, according to 'Ali Reza Nobari.

In conclusion the governor of the Central Bank in general said that the difficulties caused by the economic embargo had been aggravated by the decline of industrial production.

BAGASLOVSKIY DISCUSSES SOVIET-IRANIAN COOPERATION

NC061427 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Viktor Bagaslovskiy commentary]

[Text] The Great October Revolution started a new era in the development and growth of all mankind, the era of the world's revolutionary renovation. The Great Socialist October Revolution was of great importance to Iran. In the world's first socialist government, which was created as a result of this revolution, the Iranian people found a friend and ally in the struggle against imperialism and reaction.

In January 1918, the Soviet Government, headed by Lenin, issued a statement stressing that it would have only such relations with Iran which are based on the foundation of free agreement and mutual respect of nations. The Soviet Union was establishing new relations, based on the principles of equality of rights and mutual rights, vis-a-vis the plunders and diktats of monopolies, discrimination and inequality which were special features of the imperialist policy in Iran and in other developing countries. This type of cooperation is now expanding between the Soviet Union and Iran.

Our dear listeners know that with the cooperation of the Soviet Union, new modern industrial installations such as the steel mill, mines and coal extraction, have been set up. In addition, the Soviet Union has played a part in expanding the power industries, heavy machinery production and the training of a national cadre. All production units built with Soviet cooperation fully belong to the Iranian people.

The Soviet Union's reason for extending economic assistance to Iran is not to establish its domination, but its objective is to accelerate Iran's economic progress.

We know that U.S. imperialism, in reply to Iran's revolution and so as to crush it, used all kinds of pressure and is trying to weaken Iran's economy. The Carter administration has frozen Iranian assets in American banks and has instigated expansive activities to establish an economic siege of Iran. It was under such conditions that the Soviet Union came to the aid of Iran. On 13 January the Soviet representative at the UN Security Council opposed a draft resolution, submitted by America, which stressed the need to impose economic and diplomatic sanctions on Iran. As a result, the draft American resolution was rejected.

Some time ago an agreement on the transit of Iranian goods from Soviet territory was signed between the Soviet Union and Iran.

The great Lenin--the founder of the Soviet Government--in describing the foreign policy of the socialist Soviet country stressed that socialism will create completely new international relations, which will grant all oppressed nations the opportunity to rid themselves of the oppression and cruelty of imperialism.

As you can see, this type of cooperation between nations has now become a reality. Iran and other developing countries, by relying on this cooperation, have been granted the opportunity to expand their attack against the neo-colonialist positions of imperialist monopolies and their struggle for defending their rights and independence.

On the eve of the 63d anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution, whose freedom-seeking ideas have turned into a strong element (?accelerating) the development of all mankind, the Soviet people wish the Iranian people success and express hopes that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the nations of the Soviet Union and Iran--on the strong basis of mutual respect and good will and nonintervention in the domestic affairs of one another--will further expand.

History of Relations

TA041959 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The Soviet nation after the Great October Socialist Revolution, while strengthening the bases of internationalistic unity with the oppressed nation of Iran and while supporting it in the anti-imperialist struggle, officially announced that the treaty which was dividing Iran had been torn up and destroyed. The Soviet Government with great decisiveness condemned British aggression against Iran's rights in 1918 and the enslaving Iranian-British treaty of 1919.

At that time, Lenin's government openly addressed itself to the Iranian workers and farmers. In a Soviet Government statement it was said that during a time when the triumphant victor [word indistinct] British is trying to put the rope of slavery around the throat of the Iranian nation, the Soviet Government officially announces that it does not officially recognize the Iranian-British treaty which provides for this (?enslavement). Our toiling masses consider the Iranian toiling masses as their friends and brothers and the Soviet Government considers the Iranian-British shameful and scandalous treaty as a ripped up piece of paper devoid of legal credit.

Our commentator adds: Everyone is aware that Iran, while relying on relations based upon the principle of equal rights and good neighborliness established between Iran and the Soviet Union, was able to eradicate British occupation and annul the ridiculous treaty imposed by England. Every time the Iranian nation arose for struggling against imperialist domination the Soviet Union expressed its support.

This was the condition during the first years of the 1960's when the government of Dr Mossadeq implemented the nationalization of the Iranian oil industry.

Also, in February 1979 such a condition was observed when the Soviet Union by following the Leninist course based on supporting freedom-seeking movements of Eastern nations and their just struggle against imperialism and reactionary regimes, totally confirmed and [word indistinct] and antiroyalist revolution in Iran. Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Soviet Supreme Presidium has said that we like all the true and sincere supporters of peace, progress and independence of nations, totally confirm and (?support) the victory of this revolution which has overthrown a despotic and cruel regime, a regime that had transformed the country into a colonialist arena, and a base of [word indistince] alien imperialism.

Commentator Bagalovskiy continues: The Soviet Union through its actions for preventing U.S. imperialist intervention in the domestic affairs of Iran, has created obstacles in the path of carrying out its aggressive plans. By totally understanding the reality that Iran is not alone, U.S. imperialism did not dare resort to a direct military intervention in Iran to rescue the shah's regime and crush the revolution of the masses. Favorable conditions were created for the victory of the Iranian revolution. Thus the land of the soviets has again proved its faithfulness to the principles of this October revolution--the principle of extending internationalistic help to nations that are busy struggling for national freedom.

LIBERATION FRONT OF OMAN HITS U.S. GULF BUILDUP

LD070042 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Aden, 6 Nov, TASS--the People's Liberation Front of Oman condemned resolutely the build-up of U.S. military presence in the Middle East, specifically in the Persian Gulf zone and in Oman.

A statement of the front circulated here stresses that these actions of U.S. imperialism mean violation of the norms of international law, of the United Nations resolutions and constitute a direct threat to peace, security and stability of the region.

The aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East, the statement stressed, does damage to the cause of international detente, pushes the world to new devastative war.

The statement sharply criticised the puppet Oman regime of Sultan Qabus who betrayed the interests of Arab peoples and became an accomplice of U.S. imperialism, that had established its complete political, economic and military domination in the country.

FURTHER ON USSR VISIT OF CHAIRMAN MENGISTU HAILE MARIAM

Visit to Kazakhstan

AU061043 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1509 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Today Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia and of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, continued the tour of Kazakhstan's capital city. He and the Ethiopian statesmen accompanying him inspected the [word indistinct] alpine complex, saw its facilities and inquired about the organization of sports competitions. The guests visited the Michurin Kolkhoz in Talgarskiy Rayon, Alma-Atinskaya Oblast. They were informed about the development of farming and stockbreeding, about the farm's incomes, production, cultural and service construction. They familiarized themselves with socialist transformations in the countryside under Soviet rule.

Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia and of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, and the Ethiopian statesmen accompanying him, left Alma-Ata for Moscow. At the airport decorated with the state flags of socialist Ethiopia, the Soviet Union and the Kazakh SSR, Mengistu Haile Mariam was bid a warm farewell by Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; Imashev, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau member and Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman; Ashimov, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau member and Kazakh Council of Ministers chairman; Miroshkin, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau member and second secretary; Kamalidenov, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau member and secretary; Aukhadiyev, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau member and Alma-Atinskiy Obkom first secretary; and Shevchenko, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau candidate member and chairman of the Kazakh SSR State Security Committee.

Strautmanis, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman; Kirnasovskiy, USSR ambassador to socialist Ethiopia; and Ustinov, USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs department chief, who are accompanying Mengistu Haile Mariam on the tour, departed together with him.

More on State Award

LD281536 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented in the Kremlin today the Order of the October Revolution to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, chairman of the Commission to Organize the Party of Working People of Ethiopia.

Attending the presentation of the award were Comrades Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Suslov, Tikhonov, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Rusakov and other officials. From the Ethiopian side present were the statemen accompanying Mengistu Haile Mariam on his journey.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made a speech at the presentation ceremony. He said:

Esteemed comrades, we are gathered here today to present to our dear guest, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Council of Socialist Ethiopia, chairman of the Commission to Organize the Party of Working People of Ethiopia, the Order of October Revolution.

He has been awarded this high decoration for his merits in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for peace and social progress, for his great contribution to the development of many-sided Soviet-Ethiopian relations and for strengthening friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia.

We are aware, Comrade Mengistu, of how much selfless devotion, courage and staunchness was demanded of you and your comrades in arms in order to steer the people's revolution to victory. The struggle for new life was accompanied with difficult battles against both internal reaction and external hostile forces. Unfailingly and with profound sympathy, the Soviet people followed your struggle and expressed joy over your successes.

Your revolution is in uplift [vasha revolyutsiya na podyeme]. The creation of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia is of historical significance as regards its destinies. And concern for the cohesion of the masses and spreading of the ideals of scientific socialism is, of course, a great matter.

We would like to note with great satisfaction that the traditional friendship between our peoples is continuing to grow stronger upon the solid foundation of internationalist solidarity and their common interest in peace, freedom and social progress. This new quality which our bilateral relations have acquired has been reliably fastened by the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia. I am confident that the Soviet-Ethiopian relations will have a good future.

Presenting to you this high award, I would like to wish you, Comrade Mengistu, further successes in your responsible work in the name of the triumph of the ideals of the Ethiopian revolution.

A speech of reply was made by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam. He said:

Dear Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; comrades!

I see the award to me of the Order of the October Revolution as a high appraisal of the results of the 6 years of hard class struggle which the working people of Ethiopia have selflessly waged, achieving victories which arouse pride, contributing to the anti-imperialist struggle. That is why I and the Ethiopian friends who have come with me feel special joy. The internal and external reaction, led by international imperialism, started a real war against Ethiopia's broad masses, which resolutely rose up to topple the feudal-bourgeois system, to struggle for freedom, equality and socialism. In this long class struggle, the country's working people, young people, women, revolutionaries and patriots placed their lives and their possessions on the alter of the revolution. For this reason we can say that the Ethiopian revolution reached its present state thanks to the enormous sacrifices and efforts of Ethiopian revolutionaries. I do not view separately from all this my own contribution to the Ethiopian revolution, which I make on the strength of the (?responsibility) vested in me by history. Thus, I accept the present award on behalf of the heroic Ethiopian people who courageously struggled against the interventionists, on behalf of the working people and the servicemen of the Revolutionary Army, on behalf of the broad masses of the Ethiopian people. I assure everyone that this award will impart even more strength and confidence to all our revolutionaries in their anti-imperialist struggle for revolutionary reforms in Ethiopia, in the whole world of exploitation of man by man.

On behalf of the Ethiopian revolutionaries and the broad masses of the people, I express enormous gratitude for the honor accorded me with this award.

Those present warmly congratulated Mengistu Haile Mariam on the lofty award and wished him further successes in the construction of socialist Ethiopia.

MOSCOW CELEBRATION MEETING MARKS OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

Participants in Ceremony

LD061528 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Summary] A ceremonial session of the Moscow Soviet of People's Deputies and the Moscow Gorkom took place today in the Kremlin. "The participants in the session greeted with stormy ovations the arrival of Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Suslov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Cherenenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, and Rusakov. In the presidium also were Mengistu Haile Mariam, the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, chairman of the Commission To Organize the Workers' Party of Ethiopia; Arismendi, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay; Knutsen, chairman of the Communist Party of Norway; and Corvalan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Chile. There were numerous foreign guests and diplomats in the hall."

Tikhonov Address

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[Speech by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at a 6 November meeting in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses devoted to the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--live]

[Text] Dear comrades. Every epoch has quite a few memorable events, auspicious dates and glorious names. But those which by their scale and profound influence on the entire course of history go far beyond the limits of their times stand out brightly among them. They belong not just to the past but also to the present and future of all mankind. The Great October Socialist Revolution carried out by the workers and peasants of Russia under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party and the great Lenin was precisely such an event of worldwide historic significance. The victory of October inaugurated mankind's transition from capitalism to socialism and communism.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government permit me to heartily congratulate the participants in today's festive meeting, our heroic working class, the glorious collective farm peasantry, the people's intelligentsia, the men of the valiant Soviet Army and fleet, and all Soviet people on the holiday of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. [applause]

We warmly welcome our guests who have arrived in the homeland of October, and we send a revolutionary greeting to all friends abroad, comrades and brothers in arms in the struggle for the triumph of our common and great ideas. [applause]

The further the historic day of 7 November 1917 recedes into the past, the more do the greatness of the victory of October and its influence on the development of the world revolutionary process, on the fates of people, stand out. The ideas of Leninism, the vital spirit of October, permeate the great accomplishments of the Soviet people who are building communism, and the achievements of the fraternal countries of socialism, the successes of the world communist and workers movement, the anti-imperialist struggle by the working people for their liberation and independence, the inflexible will of peoples for a durable peace.

The Communist Party and the Soviet people are welcoming the current anniversary of the October Revolution in the midst of extensive preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress.

In this responsible period the creative combative and revolutionary role of our party and the lofty aspiration of the communists, of all Soviet people, to live and work according to Lenin's behests, to go forward to communism along the bright path of October, are being manifested with particular force. [applause]

Comrades, October is a festival which unites within itself the solemnity and efficiency, the greatness of revolutionary accomplishments, and the aspiration for a communist future. Vladimir Ilich Lenin said that on that day when we are marking the anniversary of the revolution it is worth glancing at the path which has already been taken by it. We were forced to start our revolution in circumstances of unprecedented difficulty, which will not be experienced by any single future workers revolution in the world, and because of this it is particularly important that we should attempt to analyze in general the path which we have already trodden and to see what has been achieved.

Undaunted by the novelty of the tasks, the difficulties or the obstacles, the young Soviet Republic embarked boldly on the road of socialist transformations which was still unknown to anyone. In spite of the fierce resistance of all the forces of the old world, the mass of the working people took power into their hands, did away with the domination of private ownership, exploitation and oppression and solved the most important task of the revolution--that of creation.

The people, knowing the freedom of historic creativity, carried out socialist industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture and the cultural revolution. These were inspired, revolutionary and labor achievements which revived the life of the huge country. The Soviet people upheld the gains of October and the socialist system in the deadly battle against fascism and saved world civilization.

In this year of the 35th anniversary of victory, we again return to the exploits of those grim and unforgettable years. The courage on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War, the selfless labor in the rear will live forever in the memory of the peoples, inspiring newer and newer generations to glorious deeds in the name of the motherland.

At the end of the war the Soviet people accomplished an unfading feat--the feat of rebirth. The post war 5-year plans became notable landmarks in the all-round progress of our fatherland. The vital force of the socialist system and the labor heroism of our people raised the country to new heights of economic might and the flourishing of science and culture. The building of a developed socialist society was an outstanding achievement of world historical importance and the main result of the revolutionary transformatory activity of the party and the people.

The new USSR Constitution--the fundamental law of the world's first socialist state of the whole people--became a great anthem to October, the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

The attainment of the heights of developed socialism, the implementation of the party's general course, which was worked out by the 23d, 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and our successes in building communism are inseparably linked with the multifaceted activity of the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause]

Comrades, the party and people see in Leonid Ilich, its wise leader, an outstanding politician of the time, a great fighter for communism and peace, a man whose ardent heart and outstanding mind are exceptionally responsive to everything concerned with the labor and life of millions of people. [applause]

Comrades, the land of soviets is confidently moving forward in all directions of communist construction. Its economic potential is mighty. In 5 days we produce a national income equal to its annual volume in 1928, the eve of the First 5-Year Plan. The Soviet Union now manufactures one fifth of the entire world's industrial production.

The country occupies the first place in the world in production of steel, oil, iron and manganese ore, coke, mineral fertilizers, cement, diesel locomotives and electric locomotives and several other sorts of goods. Soviet people every day in their working life are achieving truly titanic deeds; they are erecting towns, laying gigantic trunk lines, building modern enterprises, some of the worlds' biggest hydraulic and atomic power stations, mastering the riches of the far north, Siberia and the Far East, transforming Russia's Non-Chernozem Zone, successfully developing the economy and culture of all union republics. In all the country's achievements an outstanding role belongs to the heroic working class. Possessing high socialist consciousness, profound loyalty to the ideals of the party, by its glorious traditions, the working class is worthily carrying on the relay of the great revolution and is in the vanguard of the builders of communism.

On the basis of the party's contemporary agrarian policy, set out in the decisions of the March (1965) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, enormous work has been done in further expanding agriculture. Over the past three 5-year plans about R400 billion of capital investment have been directed to the development of this sector.

This allowed a considerable strengthening of the material and technical base and the raising of the producitivity of agriculture. The average annual volume of its gross production in the past 3 quinquennia has increased by 50 percent. The harvest is now coming to an end. The grain growers of Kazakhstan have done wonderful work. They have kept with honor their pledge which they gave to Leonid Ilich and have delivered to state stores over 1 billion poods of grain. [applause]

In this quinquennium the republic has produced for the country over 1 billion poods of grain four times. Such high targets are becoming the norm for Kazakhstan. Such, comrades, are the mighty fruits of the legendary virgin lands. [applause]

Weighty results in the procurement of grain crops have been achieved by the workers of the Kuban, Stavropolskiy Kray, Bashkir ASSR, Orenburgskaya, Kharkovskaya, Novosibirskaya and Belgorodskaya oblasts and other regions of the country. A record harvest of cotton has been picked--over 915 million tons. Cotton growers have considerably exceeded the targets set by the 10th 5-Year Plan. Over 6 million tons of raw cotton--this is the outstanding contribution of the working people of Uzbekistan. [applause]

Wonderful results have been achieved by the cotton growers of Azerbaijan and Tadzhikistan. Allow me to express the cordial gratitude of the Central Committee and the Soviet Government to all of those who worked selflessly to grow and pick as large a harvest as possible [applause]

The great advantage of socialism is that it has directed the great achievements of man's genius to the benefit of progress and peace. We are rightly proud of the successes of science, of the fact that we were the first to begin using atomic energy for peaceful aims and were the first to go into space. In less than 20 years an unprecedented path has been covered from Yuriy Alekseyevich Gagarin's first flight which delighted the whole world to the present many-month long space expeditions.

The peoples of our world followed with unremitting attention the recent flights carried out by Soviet cosmonauts with citizens of the fraternal countries of socialism. These flights became a new personification of the great strength of brotherhood of the countries of the socialist community.

Comrades! As the possibilities and resources of a state grow the material and spiritual requirements of the Soviet people are satisfied more fully and in a more varied manner. During the 10th 5-year period an extensive social program was implemented and the further growth of the peoples' well-being has been ensured.

The consumption fund will increase by over R60 billion; every year some 10 or 11 million Soviet people celebrate their housewarming. During the past three 5-year periods the real income of the population nearly doubled. Wages are rising constantly. During the past 15 years the volume of consumer goods production increased 2.5 times, their range has been renewed and their quality is improving. Social consumption funds are playing an increasingly important part in the improvement of the peoples' well-being; during this 5 year period they amounted to an enormous sum--R527 billion.

Our economic achievements and social gains give birth among Soviet people to new energy and inspiration; they strengthen their conviction in the future and their feeling of optimism.

It is obvious, comrades, that the party also sees unsolved problems, as well as shortcomings and difficulties in the economy. In Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's profound speech at the October CPSU Central Committee plenum, an all-round analysis was presented of the key problems in the socioeconomic development of the country and major general conclusions were drawn regarding radical questions of communist construction work. This speech which is permeated by concern for the well-being of the people contains fundamentally important ideas and precepts with which the CPSU Central Committee is advancing towards the 26th congress. To make maximum use of our vast economic potential and the advantages of the socialist planned economy, to place all the reserves in the service of the national economy, to overcome with determination and energy shortcomings and omissions in economic activity--this is the chief political aim of our time, as put forward by the party.

Proceeding from those fundamental propositions, a draft plan of the basic trends of economic and social development of the USSR is being drawn up for the new 5-year period and also for a longer-term period. Now it is the duty of all party, state and economic organizations and the duty of every Soviet worker to raise our economy by their conscientious labor to an even higher level and create the conditons for the further improvement of the living standards of Soviet people. The party views the securing of a further improvement in the level of agriculture and the increase of production of food and raw materials for industry as a most important social and eocnomic task. On the initiative of Leonid Ilich a comprehensive food program is being drawn up which is to bring together all the questions of the development, planning, management and financing of agriculture and its service industries. In the first year of the new 5-year period large capital investment, much equipment and mineral fertilizers are being allocated to the development of agriculture. All this must be used in an economically efficient manner to increase agricultural output, to store it, insure that it is processed with good quality and delivered to the consumer in good condition. Insuring that the population is well supplied with food, increasing the range and improving the quality of consumer goods must be given concrete attention by every party organization and every labor collective. The part to be played by soviets of people's deputies and all ministries and departments in this major important task is a responsible one. Plans for consumer goods production must be fulfilled unconditionally; possibilities and resources must be used to the maximum; and every useful initiative must be detected in good time, supported and widely propagated. The Communist Party and the Soviet state have no concern that is greater than that for the good of the people. With the aim of achieving high final national economic results, the party approaches the development of the basic industries--power engineering, chemicals, metallurgy, machine-building, capital construction and transportation--with an eye to improving the efficiency of the economy and intensifying the whole of social production. Increasing the rate of development of atomic power engineering, reducing the proportion of oil used at electric power stations, rapidly increasing the extraction of natural gas, and creating and introducing into production highly productive, economical equipment and energy-saving technology will enable the national economy to be supplied more stably with fuel and energy.

The successful development of the chemical industry depends, above all, on the fastest possible running in and maximum use of operational capacities. It is essential to increase production of plastics, chemical fibers, household chemical products, mineral fertilizers and pesticides. Today's large-scale chemical industry is a most important basis for a substantial increase in economic efficiency.

Metallurgical workers have quite a lot to do to improve the quality, expand the range of metal products, increase the output of the most economical types of rolled metal and pipes, renew basic equipment, improve technological processes and strengther the raw materials base.

The level of engineering, above all, determines scientific and technical progress in all branches of the national economic and growth of labor productivity. Every new machine tool or machine manufactured at our works must embody the latest scientific developments, engineering and design ideas, precise economic calculations and the best practical experience.

Expansion of the scale of production, the intensification of its specialization and coordination and broad development of the Siberian and Far Eastern regions enhance as never before the significance of transportation, especially railway transportation, the development of progressive types of transportation, raising the amount of technical equipment in use on the railways, resolute elimination of unrational railway movements and demurrage, and ensuring efficient interaction between all links in the transportation system are pressing tasks for the party, administrative and economic organs and the direct duty of all transport employees.

The efforts of the multimillion army of builders must be concentrated on economic projects due for commissioning, unconditional fulfillment of plans for housing construction and raising of its quality. The scattering of funds and material and labor resources, manifestations of narrow local interests and bureaucracy cannot be tolerated in capital construction. It is the general task of workers in all industries to substantially increase output and raise the quality of products by the wide-ranging introduction of scientific and technical achievements, leading experience and the effective use of existing production capacities. This will help cut capital expenditure, obtain a faster return and release labor resources for use in other sectors of the national economy.

Comrades, socialism is a society in which the principle of rational economic utilization of all material, financial and labor resources functions. Society's economic interests, the demand of communist morality and the patriotic feelings of the Soviet people do not allow us to accept the squandering psychology. There is always a specific guilty party in mismanagement, but he is rarely made answerable for the damage done and for squandering the national good with the full severity of the law, as a group of deputies of the Orlovskaya Oblast Soviet correctly write in the newspaper, IZVESTIYA. However, we do need to make these people answerable no matter who they are. This, comrades, is the correct state approach. No kind of squandering can be tolerated in a society which can only distribute that which has been produced, that which has been economized and saved for the national good. Every communist, Komsomol, trade union member, every Soviet citizen should become a true fighter for economies and saving.

The economic mechanism and organization of management of the national economy should conform fully with the party's economic strategy.

In accordance with the decisions of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the government, a system of measures is being implemented aimed at improving planning and perfecting the organizational structure of management, strengthening the role of economic layers and incentives, in the interests of accelerating scientific and technical progress and the rational utilization of resources for achieving high final results in production.

As was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum, this important work should be carried out with still more insistence, efficiency and energy in order to complete, in the eighties, the switching over of the economy to the rails of intensive development.

Comrades, Soviet people have welcomed the holiday with notable labor successes which were achieved thanks to the broad spreading, at the initiative of the working people of Moscow and Leningrad, of socialist competition for the fulfillment of the tasks of this year by the 63d anniversary of October, for ensuring steady work in 1981.

The industrial workers of Moscow have prefulfilled their 10-month target in marketing of output. Tens of thousands of workers in the capital have already fulfilled their personal 5-year targets. This is a great labor victory. Millions of workers in all union republics adopted enhanced pledges and have kept their word honorably. The 10-month plan for output of industrial production was fulfilled. Three-quarters of the entire increment was obtained by raising labor productivity. Nationwide competition under the motto, a shock labor finish to the 5-year plan and a worthy ushering-in of the 26th CPSU Congress, is spreading with every passing day. This is a shining manifestation of the patriotism of Soviet people and their aspiration to greet the congress of their own party with new work achievement.

Permit me to express warm gratitude and thanks to all those who by their inspired work are glorifying the motherland of October. Glory to the Red Banner collectives, the guardsmen of the 5-year plan, who are marching in the vanguard of communist construction. [applause]

Comrades, the entire history of the land of the soviets confirms the profundity and correctness of Lenin's prediction that victorious socialism would be impossible without the implementation of complete democracy. Today we can say with pride that developed socialism is a society of genuine and complete democracy. The fullness of our democracy, the reality of rights and freedoms are enshrined in the Constitution. Socialist democratism permeates all spheres of public affairs: socioeconomic affairs, where social property and labor, which is free of exploitation, prevail; political affairs, in which the people wield state power and participate directly in the running of society and in which the inviolable union of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia is a cornerstone; spiritual affairs, in which all citizens are guaranteed freedom of scientific, technical and artistic creativity in accordance with the aims of communist construction.

Our democracy is made up of the genuine equality of citizens of all nations and ethnic groups, the identity of their rights and duties.

Soviet democracy has been developing for more than 60 years. Throughout this time our class enemies have been trying to slander it. Today they are attacking the world of socialism under the false flag of struggle for human rights and freedoms. But these attempts are in vain. People judge rights and freedoms by how they are insured in practice. It is precisely in socialist reality that the working people see models of genuinely humane and just implementation of the rights and freedoms of millions and millions of working people. No bourgeois democracy can give the working people anything of the sort. The birth of the soviets, the development of democracy of a new type and the strengthening of socialist statehood are inextricably linked with the revolutionary creativity of the masses, in the vanguard of which marches the great party of the communists.

The party of the communists is the party of leading revolutionary thought, creatively developing Marxist-Leninist theory, which enables it to see life in all its fullness, complexity and contradiction, find the main tendency in social development, and scientifically determine strategy and tactics in the struggle for communism.

The party of the communists is the party of bold historic initiative and revolutionary action, confidently leading the masses of the working people to the struggle in the name of great ideals. In class battles, in time of trial in war, and in peacetime, the communists are always in front. They have always embarked upon the most dangerous and most difficult deeds, raising the energy, enthusiasm and heroism of the masses by the power of the true word and personal example. The party of the communists is the party of the working class, the party of the whole people, of socialist internationalism, implacably opposed to any symptoms of nationalism. The Leninist party takes into its ranks the most conscientious, honest, authoritative and selfless people from the workers, peasants and intelligentsia, who do not seek privileges in the ranks of the ruling party, but enter it in order to be in the vanguard of the builders and fighters for the great cause of October.

This is why the Communist Party is the ruling and guiding force of our society. This is why, for the Soviet people, it has become their own party, on which one can always rely. [applause] And the party values this trust. In serving the interests of the people it sees the highest sense of its revolutionary, transformating activities. A living, inextricable connection with the masses, close unity with the people, brightly characterize the political image of the Leninist party. The Soviet people unanimously approve the home and foreign policy of the party, the multifaceted and fruitful activity of the Central Committee of the CPSU and its Politburo, headed by that faithful continuer of the immortal cause of Lenin, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause]

The outstanding theoretical, political and organizational work by Leonid Ilich is making an invaluable creative contribution to the science and practice of building communism, is developing the Leninist principles of party and state work, and is a remarkable example of selfless service to the party and the people. [applause]

For all this Leonid Ilich has won enormous prestige in the party and the love of all the people. [applause]

Comrades! The greater the scale of our tasks and the broader the creativity of the popular masses, the more active the work of all public and state organizations, the more lofty and responsible is the guiding role of the Communist Party. It is no accident that the spearhead of ideological sabotage by imperialist propaganda is aimed against the leading role of the party and at presenting relations between the party and state and public organizations in a distorted fashion. These fabrications have nothing in common with reality. The CPSU carries out its leading role without acting as a substitute for other organizations. On the contrary, it shows constant concern to ensure that state and economic bodies and public organizations work as efficiently as possible and solve creatively the tasks that face them. Soviet society is living life to the fullest; each day is filled with labor deeds and important events in the social, political and spiritual spheres. Taking an active part in these are the soviets of people's deputies, trade unions, the Komsomol, creative associations of the intelligentsia, and other organizations of working people. Their efforts are multiplied by the fact that the soviets and all the organizations of working people are united by their common ideological and political aims; by the fact that they work in harmony and concord and operate on behalf of the people, for the common cause of communism. The party pays great attention to further perfecting the work of the soviets. These are representative bodies which have enormous power. Over 2.2 million deputies are elected to soviets at all levels. Backed up by an aktiv of many millions, they play an effective part in state, economic and cultural construction.

The law recently adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet endowed oblast and kray soviets of peoples deputies with wider rights and obligations. And it is now especially important that these rights should be implemented to the fullest and that the obligations should be strictly executed.

The trade unions are the country's most massive organization of the working people uniting within their ranks over 127 million working people of town and countryside. At the level both of state and of every labor collective they have the most active and direct participation in the development of social production and management, in the organization of socialist competition and educational work. Soviet trade unions have the right of legislative initiative and speak in the organs of power on behalf of the workers' collectives and of all working people. The trade union organiztions have a weighty voice in the discussion of any questions touching on the interests of the working people. This includes the conclusion and implementation of collective agreements with the administration, labor protection and improvement of amenities, distribution of housing, hiring and dismissal of workers, determining rates and scales of wages.

The trade unions have an extensive network of sanatoria, holiday homes, prophylactic rest centers, tourist bases and sports buildings. To widen the field of acitivity and improve the style and methods of the work of the trade unions means that we have to try to make our democracy even more effective and elevate the role of the trade unions as a many-million strong Leninist school of administrative and economic management, a school of communism.

Our wonderful young people, the glorious Lenin Komsomol, bring the energy of youth and their initiative in all the affairs of their homeland. The party and the people trust in the younger generation, the future of the homeland, their unshakeable adherence to the communist ideals.

There is no sphere of social life, be it production of trade, public health or education, culture or science where the talent and energy of Soviet women are not used advantageously.

A family matures through the care of feminine hands and nobleness of heart. Mothers devote much effort to that which is most dear to them, their children, in order to make them worthy citizens of their fatherland. Hearty thanks to you, our dear compatriots, and the deep gratitude of the whole people. [applause]

All working people of the world admire the concern of our society and state for man, be he a newborn child or a veteran gray with age. In this lies the immense magnetic force of socialism, its human essence. Whenever it is a question of the rights and dignity of Soviet man, of satisfying his lawful interests, there is a special demand on all state and economic bodies and all official persons. Respect for and attention to man, the inseparability of rights and freedoms from the execution by every citizen of his obligations: This is the sacred principle of our democracy and no one has the right to disregard or infringe upon it.

The immense force of the authority of public opinion and of the just Soviet laws which guard the interests of the working people enables proper order to be introduced where it is still being violated and to achieve a situation whereby every Soviet person everywhere works well and lives in peace. A working man is a creator and a builder of all that is fine in the world. He is and always will be the highest asset of socialism. [applause]

Comrades, our homeland is a country of free and equal nations and ethnic groups joined together into a single harmonious family, the Soviet people.

The festivals of the 60th anniversaries of the Kazakh and Azerbaijan SSR's, the 48th anniversaries of the establishment of Soviet power in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, and the jubilees of the autonomous republics, which were widely marked by the Soviet people this year, have become a triumph of Lenin's nationalities policy. The indissoluble ties of fraternity and mutual respect of our peoples are a great and all-conquering force and an inexhaustible vivifying source of the might and prosperity of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Our society is strong in its ideological and political cohesion, the inviolable union of working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia, the friendship of our peoples, united by the everlasting ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the great cause of building communism.

The party will continue to do everything to insure that this unity and brotherhood engendered by October and confirmed by the victory of socialism will grow and strengthen. In our country an enormous influence is exerted on the whole public and political atmosphere by the report-back and election campaign of party organizations being held on the eve of the congress. Party meetings and conferences have become a combat pre-congress review of the forces of our party, an exacting check on how every communist is working, how he is fulfilling his party and public duty, how intolerent he is of shortcomings and omissions, alien to complacency and smugness, modest in his everyday life. With every practical step in labor, struggle and life, honorably and conscientiously confirming the principles of partymindedness means bearing aloft the most responsible title, the title of a Leninist and communist.

Ideological and political educative work is the cause of the whole party. This capacious formula reveals the role and significance of ideology and upbringing in the life of a socialist society. The rich arsenal of ideological means, economic practice, the whole tenor of our life are called upon to form the best ideological and moral qualities of Soviet man. Intelligible, topical and realistic information and explanatory work should help the active attraction of increasingly broad masses of working people into discussion and solution of the tasks facing our society. Here one must wage an active struggle against the intrigues of bourgeois propaganda and not weaken for a moment our efforts to overcome the remnants of past, antisocial phenomena. Arming ourselves with positive experience, displaying new reserves and possibilities, attentively taking into account the proposals of working people, every party organization makes its specific contribution to the solution of vital socioeconomic and ideological-educational tasks.

Soviet people are the heirs and continuers of the great gains of October. In their creative and constructive labor and high public activity is seen the superiority of our Soviet system. A trusty guarantee of our achievements and victories lies in the fine scope which the great revolution gave to people's creativity. Soviet people are confident in the future, for the future always favors a society which is the living creation of the popular masses themselves. [applause]

Comrades, the external policy of the society which is ruled by labor has been, is and will remain the policy of peace. Peace, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed, is the intransient value for mankind. It was Lenin who hoisted the banner of peace and cooperation between peoples. We will be loyal to this banner. The invariable direction of our external policy toward the struggle against aggression and war preparations, for lasting peace and security of peoples have gained for the Leninist party and the Soviet Union enormous prestige in the international arena.

All those who hold peace and the future of mankind close to their hearts, turn their eyes to the October homeland, to the Leninist party and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause]

His tireless work in the name of preventing a new world war, for strengthening the friendship and mutual understanding between peoples and the wisdom and farsightedness in the solution of most complex international problems fill the hearts of the millions of people on earth with deep respect and warm appreciation for Leonid Ilich and instill confidence in the triumph of the ideals of peace. [applause]

Upholding and strengthening peace and the cause of social progress, the Soviet Union comes forth within a single formation of the fraternal socialist countries. The all-round political cooperation among the states of the socialist community and their close interaction in the economic, scientific-technological, cultural and military spheres is the guarantee for the further strengthening of the might and influence of socialism and the reliable shield against any designs of warmongers.

This was confirmed once again at the recent meeting of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with the leaders of the fraternal parties and states. The stronger is the community of the socialist states, the stronger is the influence of world socialism, the more reliable is international security and firmer the cause of peace. Today we can say with satisfaction that despite all the difficulties and obstacles and all attempts to turn history back, the positions of the forces of peace and socialism continue to grow stronger.

The anti-imperialist course of the struggle of peoples for national independence is becoming stronger. Many emerging countries have chosen a socialist orientation and the path of constructing socialism. Our cooperation with these countries is acquiring an increasingly greater scope. With them we have much in common in the struggle for peace and international security, for removing exploitation and imperialist plunder and for building a just society. The land of the soviets is always on the side of the fighters for social justice, for freedom and for the bright future of peoples.

The international workers movement is increasingly active in making itself felt in the solution of cardinal problems of war and peace. True to Lenin's behests, the CPSU unfailingly supports the raising the international prestige of the communist movement, for its cohesion on a Marxist-Leninist bases.

The struggle for peace, for ensuring the vital needs and rights of the peoples is taking place in a complex situation. American imperialism and its accomplices are trying to alter the objective course of world development, to violate the approximate equality in the military-strategic sphere. They have entered on the path of undermining detente, of whipping up international tension, intensifying the arms race, adventurist actions in various regions of the world, and militant anti-Sovietism. In places where conflict situations arise, the United States tries to aggravate the situation even further. It maintains beyond its borders a half-million strong army; it is extending old military bases and is creating new ones. For its own selfish aims, ignoring the vital interests of the peoples, it is striving to tie in a tight knot the unresolved problems of the Near East. It is weaving dangerous intriques in connection with the military conflict between Iraq and Iran.

Recently the United States announced a new nuclear strategy which aroused natural protests and indignation throughout the world. The militarist circles are making their claim on nuclear blackmail. With cold cynicism they are drafting variants of nuclear warfare, each more adventuristic than the previous one.

A year ago the United States and its NATO allies adopted a decision to deploy in West European countries new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile systems designed to hit targets on the territory of the USSR and other countries of the Warsaw Pact.

This is a very dangerous act. It is fraught with a further stepping up of the arms race and the threat of war in Europe and beyond its limits. The USSR has put forward important and constructive proposals aimed at the prevention of the dangerous development of events.

It is precisely this initiative which enabled the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe to start in Vienna recently.

In the complex contemporary situation, the party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government are consistently pursuing a course for peace and detente, and are doing everything necessary to ensure a peaceful life for the Soviet people. It goes without saying that we can only infer the proper deductions for ourselves in connection with the dangerous tendencies in the foreign policy of the United States for the cause of peace; in connection with the attempts to solve international problems from the position of strength. The Soviet Union will undertake all the necessary measures in order to ensure its security and the security of its allies, to defend the cause of peace and progress. This no one must doubt. [applause]

Regarding our relations with the United States of America, just as with any other country which belongs to another different social system they can only be built up on the basis of equality, noninterference in internal affairs, not causing harm to the security of one another. Firmly following the principles of peaceful coexistence, the Soviet Union has not sought and does not seek in its relations with the United States any kind of unilateral advantages, does not aspire to military supremacy. We are in favor of the development of mutually advantageous cooperation with this largest country in the West, in the interests of the Soviet and American peoples, in the interests of detente and the preservation of peace. Such a course of ours, free from all short-term considerations possesses a stable character. In this, the fact is taken into account that the state of Soviet-American relations exerts a great influence on the international situation as a whole. This obliges one always and in everything to manifest a great sense of responsibility. In connection with this I would like to express the hope that the new administration in the White House will manifest a constructive approach to questions or relations between our countries.

Growing anxiety among people is being evoked by the joining together of the forces of imperialism and Beijing hegemonism. Egging each other on to dangerous adventures in Asia and other parts of the world, both are trying to conceal their aggressive schemes and actions by fabrications about the Soviet military threat. And the smaller the chances of misleading public opinion, the louder become the voices of the anti-Sovietists.

By its policy and its deeds the Soviet Union has long proved that it threatens no one and does not intend to. This applies in equal measure to China, with whom we are also prepared to maintain and develop normal relations.

Thanks to the heroic struggle of the revolutionary people of Afghanistan, the assistance of the Soviet Union and support from the freedom-loving peoples, the plot of world reaction against revolutionary Afghanistan has been foiled. The inspirers of the anti-Afghan campaign, especially the United States of America, Pakistan and China, have not succeeded in barring the Afghan people from the road to progress and in setting up on the southern borders of the Soviet Union another hot-bed of tension.

The recent visit to our country by Comrade Babrak Karmal, and his talks with Soviet leaders, once again demonstrated that relations between our countries are relations of fraternity, revolutionary solidarity and all-round cooperation.

In the struggle to build a new society and in the cause of defending the gains of their revolution, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said that Afghanistan may continue to bank on the support of the Soviet Union.

One may say with confidence, comrades, that the forces of peace are stronger than the forces of war. The peoples of the world can and must curb the military danger and foil the calculations of those circles which link their future not to peaceful cooperation between states but to confrontation between them and an endless arms race. For the sake of the achievement of this noble objective, our party and the Soviet people will spare no effort or energy. [applause]

We believe that there is no international problem which cannot be solved by way of talks and with sensible regard for mutual interests.

The Soviet Union is ready to come to an agreement on a reduction or prohibition of any weapons, and of nuclear weapons in the first place, on the prevention of the manufacture of new types of mass-destruction weapons systems. A broad and constructive program of concrete steps to safeguard peace and strengthen detente was put forward by the May conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries. At the proposal of the USSR, the question regarding some urgent measures to reduce the danger of war is being examined at the current UN General Assembly session. Other proposals made by the USSR concerning disarmament and the strengthening of security also remain in force. We are prepared to make our constructive contribution to ensuring the success of the forthcoming Madrid meeting of representatives of member states of the European conference which may open the way to a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Foreign economic ties play an important part in the cause of safeguarding peace. We shall develop cooperation with all who want to do business with us on mutually acceptable and mutually advantageous terms. And we can see that the number of such countries is not growing smaller but larger. The Soviet Union will fulfill its obligations precisely and we expect the same from our partners.

The October motherland is consistently and undeviatingly implementing Lenin's peace-loving foreign policy. It is approved and supported by the entire Soviet people. The CPSU and its Central Committee are carrying the flag of peace with confidence. We firmly believe that the future of the peoples does not lie in wars and destruction but in peace and in creative work, as well as in good-neighborly cooperation. And it is precisely for such a future that we shall continue to struggle with all our might. [applause]

Comrades: Fate has meted out the great honor and responsibility to Lenin's party and to our people to open the road to the revolutionary renewal of the world, to a new epoch in the history of mankind. Along the road of October the land of the soviets has won worldwide, historic victories. This road leads to the triumph of the bright ideals of communism and peace, in the name of which the great revolution was accomplished. Solemnly celebrating together with all progressive manking the 63d anniversary of October, communists and all Soviet people are filled with the determination and the will to achieve new, wonderful successes, to worthily greet the 26th CPSU Congress.

Long live the great Soviet people, the builder of communism, the consistent fighter for peace the world over! [applause]

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union [applause], the guiding and directing force of Soviet society! Glory to Great October! [applause]

REPORTAGE ON RED SQUARE ANNIVERSARY PARADE

Anniversary Parade

LD071040 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0650 GMT on 7 November links up with all other Moscow radio stations in a live relay from Moscow's Red Square to cover the military parade marking the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The announcer describes the scene in Red Square, quotes from poems in honor of the revolution, and lists the cadets, troops and frontier guards taking part in the parade.

At 0700 GMT, the announcer says that party and state leaders are mounting the review platform in front of the Lenin Mausoleum, led by Leonid Brezhnev. The announcer says that Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov is greeted by parade commander Army Gen Vladimir Govorov. Ustinov and Govorov at 0705 GMT begin inspecting the units taking part in the parade. At 0710 GMT Ustinov returns to the review platform and begins speaking at 0712 GMT.

Ustinov concludes his speech at 0719 GMT and the national anthem is played. At 0721 GMT shouted commands are heard, the military bands begin to play and the parade begins.

The announcer says that military drummers from the military music school lead the parade followed by battalions from the military academies led by the Frunze Academy and the V.I. Lenin Political-Military Academy.

The announcer then hands the microphone over to an unidentified war veteran who describes the noble Soviet soldier and his role in ensuring peace.

After this, announces goes on to say: "The Soviet people are rightly proud of its air force, supersonic, missile-carrying and capable of flying in all weather, and are proud of its remarkable airmen, who are multiplying the glory of the air force of the land of the soviets. Today the Soviet Air Force is equipped with the very latest planes and helicopters.

"The white and blue flag of the navy is on Red Square. Love of the sea and love of the navy is forever, as they say. The Soviet Navy today has atomic submarines, armed with missiles and homing torpedoes, submarines possessing excellent seagoing qualities; it has a missile-carrying, anti-submarine naval air force; and the exalted marines. In the parade are Black Sea trainees of the Nakhimov Naval College."

Then the announcer outlines the outstanding qualities that are perfected in the soldiers. The "Kremlin students" march past on Red Square--these students are from the Moscow Red Banner Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation higher all-forces command college.

At 0737 GMT, the announcer says the march past by the troop units is completed and the parade of motorized units begins.

The Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin Motorized Rifle Taman Guard Division enters Red Square. The infantry combat vehicles move in four columns and carry soldiers holding automatic weapons.

Tank units begin to move past at 0740 GMT. The announcer says Soviet Tank Troops have a glorious past: "Today they are the main strike force of the Ground Forces." The tanks embody previous war experience and the latest achievements in science and technology, he says and goes on, "modern tanks have strong armor, long range, powerful arms and reliable fire control instruments. They can perform swift marches, attack day and night, overcome obstacle zones and large water barriers."

Then the announcer says that among those present from the diplomatic corps is the Czechoslovak Military Attache Maj Gen Josef Novisedlak. He asks Maj Gen Novisedlak to comment who says in Russian:

"This is not the first time that I am together with the Soviet people, greeting this festival on Red Square. I share with all those present here the joy and triumph of this day that is so great for all of us--7 November. Soviet servicemen, Soviet soldiers are now passing through the square. These are the soldiers of peace. The peoples of the world will forever remain grateful to the Soviet Army for liberation from Hitler's fascism. Now it is a new generation. The young Soviet soldiers here on Red Square are demonstrating high combat training, a devotion to the ideals of socialism, and a readiness always to fulfill their internationalist duty.

"The 'Comradeship in Arms' military exercises were held recently with the participation of military units from the Warsaw Pact countries. All who were at these maneuvers were satisfied with how smoothly and with what high skill and mutual assistance the soldiers of the socialist community operated. At these exercises, the servicemen of the socialist countries once again proved that they are genuine friends, ready shoulder-to-shoulder to defend the gains of socialism. I also wish to note that now powerful and complex combat machinery comprise the armaments of the socialist countries' armies.

It is controlled by reliable and skillful hands and this is once more convincingly demonstrated by the military parade in Red Square."

The announcer at 0742 GMT then continues his description of the parade: "The anti-aircraft missile troops of the country's air defense, the sub-units of which are at the moment marching across the Red Square, are watchfully guarding the skies of the homeland. They possess a high degree of accuracy in striking against any form of aerial attack. The armaments of the country's Air Defense Troops include supersonic interceptor fighters with powerful missile weapons which are capable of intercepting planes and cruise missiles of the enemy, and the most modern radar stations.

"Missiles have just entered the Red Square. In the post-war years, in the circumstances of the cold war unleashed against the Soviet Union, we were forced to undertake the creation of our own nuclear missile weapons. In the West they were convinced that the Soviet Union would require 15 to 20 years to solve this problem, but already by 1947, only 2 years after the Great Fatherland War, the Soviet Government announced to the world that the secret of the atomic bomb did not exist any more.

"Today our missile troops are equipped with everything to successfully fulfill their sacred duty, to reliably defend the socialist homeland, and to be in constant combat readiness which would guarantee an immediate rebuff to any aggressor. They possess missile complexes which are highly reliable and effective. Missile and artillery units are recruiting young men with higher and secondary education."

At 0745 GMT the announcer continues his description of the parade and says the festive columns of demonstrators now crossing the square greet the leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state. "On the rostrum of the Lenin Mausoleum are Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Suslov, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Rusakov. Leading Soviet military commanders are present also. On the platform of the mausoleum is Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, chairman of the Commission To Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia. "Today's parade on Red Square has convincingly demonstrated the high combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces. The foreign policy of our country, pointed out Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, is a clear and honest policy of peace. We are not encroaching on anybody's internal affairs, but we will always be able to defend our rights and lawful interests."

At 0746 GMT the announcer says the military portion of the parade is over and the workers' demonstration begins. Moscow youth open the demonstration carrying slogans such as "Glory to the CPSU" and portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Brezhnev. The youth are followed by students from the trades training institutes, student building detachments, and Olympic games participants. Next comes a peace demonstration with the marchers carrying such slogans as "No to War" and "No to Aggressive Policies of the United States." Then follows various displays representing a power transmission line, a combine harvester and other implements.

At 0806 GMT the announcer interviews an unidentified foreman, poet Eduard Mezelaitis, poetess Tatyana Kuzovleva, poet Dudin, poet Bobrov, a builder of the Moscow subway and writer Genrikh Borovik.

At 0838 GMT the announcer then describes a display illustrating joint CEMA projects and interviews a student from Afghanistan who says the Soviet achievements are a shining example of what can be achieved under socialism. Soviet aid to Afghanistan is a true example of fraternal internationalism.

Next in the workers' demonstration is a display illustrating Soviet space feats and the announcer interviews Soviet Cosmonauts Popov and Ryumin.

At 0900 GMT the last part of the workers' demonstration passes through Red Square and at 0902 GMT the announcer concludes his report and the live relay ends.

Ustinov Address

LD070857 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0712 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Speech by Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR defense minister, at 7 November military parade ceremony marking 63d anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution in Moscow's Red Square--live]

[Text] Comrades: Servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces, working people of the Soviet Union, our esteemed guests from abroad. On behalf of and at the instruction of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, I greet you and congratulate you on the nationwide festival of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. With feelings of great patriotic pride, the Soviet people are welcoming the 63d anniversary of the Great October.

Together with us it is being solemnly marked by the working people of the socialist countries, the whole of progressive mankind. This year the October festival is outstanding in the fact that it is being marked on the eve of the 26th CPSU Congress. The Soviet people, firmly united around our own Communist Party are moving toward its next congress full of strength and creative energy, and are successfully working to complete the 10th 5-Year Plan. The enormous scope of the pre-congress socialist competition is a bright manifestation of the labor and political upsurge which has embraced the country.

A new surge of creative activity by the working people was caused by the decision of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and the speech made there by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and the decisions of the fourth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The selfless labor of the working class, the collective farm peasantry and the people's intelligentsia are bearing remarkable fruits. The might of our country is strengthening; there is an uninterrupted increase in its national riches; the program of further raising the material prosperity of the working people is being implemented. Socialist industry, the basis of the entire national economy, is confidently moving forward. Agriculture is becoming increasingly intensive. In difficult weather conditions, fieldworkers did everything possible to obtain this year's harvest. Soviet science and culture is on a new ascent.

There is a further ideological and political cohesion of our people, a strengthening of the multinational Soviet state and development of socialist democracy in progress. Our country's working people, the troops of the armed forces warmly approve and unanimously support the domestic and foreign policy of the party, the activity of its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at its head.

The Communist Party and Soviet state together with the fraternal countries of socialism are consistently waging the struggle to ensure peace and security of peoples, to maintain and deepen international detente, and to brake the arms race. The peace-loving direction of international politics is opposed by forces of oppression, militarism and aggression, the actions of U.S. imperialism and the aggressive NATO bloc. They are striving to return mankind to a new cold war, increasing military preparations. The latest step increasing the danger of a nuclear missile conflict is the adoption of the United States of the so-called new nuclear strategy. The tense atmosphere in the world is being still further complicated by the further rapprochement of Beijing with the most aggressive circles of the United States and other imperialist states.

The intrigues by the enemies of peace demand that we be constantly vigilant and that we strengthen the defense potential of the Soviet state in order to frustrate the attempts by imperialism to achieve military superiority. As Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said, we do not encroach on anyone's land and do not interfere in anyone's internal affairs. But we will always be able to stand up for our rights and legitimate interests. The Soviet Armed Forces stand alertly on guard of the gains of the Great October Revolution. They have at their disposal everything they need to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor. Soviet servicemen respond to the constant concern by the party and the people with new successes in combat and political training and remarkable patriotic deeds. Improving their combat readiness is their contribution to marking the 26th party congress in a worthy fashion. Together with the fraternal armies of the countries of the socialist community, the Soviet Armed Forces are always ready to fulfill their patriotic and international duty.

Long live the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! Long live the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union! The leading and directing force of Soviet Society! Glory to the Great Soviet people, who are building communism and fighting consistently for world peace! Hoorah! [hoorahs in response, national anthem]

BREZHNEV ADDRESSES KREMLIN RECEPTION ON ANNIVERSARY

LD071156 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics gave a reception today in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The reception was attended by Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Suslov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov.

In the hall were members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee, members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, deputies of supreme soviets of the USSR and RSFSR, heads of ministries and departments, military chiefs, innovators in industry, figures from science and culture, pilot-cosmonauts, and representatives of public organizations. Eminent figures of communist and workers' parties were at the reception. The guests also included heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the USSR, foreign guests who had come to Moscow for the ceremonies devoted to the 63d anniversary of October, representatives of the clergy and journalists. A speech was made at the reception by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He said:

[Announcer read] Dear comrades and friends, esteemed guests, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, I cordially greet the representatives of the Soviet public present in this hall, and through you, comrades, I greet all those who took part in the military parade and festive demonstration of the working people of Moscow, and all our co-citizens who are today celebrating their greatest festival--the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We also take pleasure in seeing here our guests, the representatives of many foreign states.

Tens of thousands of Soviet people, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev continued, today passed through the historic Red Square; the troops, as befits them, walked bearing their arms; workers, office employees, scientists and people of other peaceful professions carried reports of labor victories and calls for new glorious deeds in communist construction, with slogans of strengthening peace and friendship among peoples. This was a good reflection of what marks the life of our country, the policy of our party and state: confidence in their forces, active struggle for lasting peace, intensive and creative labor in the name of the happiness of the people, in the name of communism. This present festival of ours is a special one. The country is completing the 10th 5-Year Plan and is entering a new stage of its development. It is moving to meet the 26th CPSU Congress. In the past 5-year plan much has been done in economic and cultural construction, in the development of our socialist democracy. We are all rightly proud of this. There are still also quite a few problems requiring solution. The thought of the party and the efforts of the entire people are now concentrated on this.

Great and responsible deeds, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev continued, await the Soviet people in the new 5-year plan, in industry and agriculture, in construction and transport, in the area of science and culture. We wish them all successes and creative victories for the good of the people.

And I would like to assure our foreign guests that the Soviet Union will be unfailingly true to the peaceful course of its foreign policy, will act firmly against the arms race and military adventures, for mutually advantageous cooperation of all states. In this we are united with our allies, the fraternal socialist countries. In this we are supported by all peace-loving people, and that means the overwhelming majority of the world's population.

Leonid Ilich raised a toast to our Leninist party, to the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and labor intelligentsia of our country, to the valiant defenders of our homeland, to lasting peace and successes in our peaceful communist construction. Comrade Brezhnev's speech was met with prolonged applause. The reception passed in an atmosphere of warmth and cordality. Virtuso artistes gave a festive concert.

WRITERS NATIONALIST VIEWS, STRESS ON 'NEGATIVE PHENOMENA' HIT

LD061035 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 29 October, 1980, carries on pages 2-4 a 15,000-word AZERINFORM text of an address by G.A. Aliyev, "candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee", at an "all-union creative conference of writers' held in Baku on 27 October 1980." The speech bears the headline "Friendship of the Peoples-- Friendship of Literatures," taken from the conference theme "Friendship of the Peoples--Friendship of Literatures. The Writer's Word Is an Active Force in the Soviet Person's International and Patriotic Education." After greeting the conference participants and outlining the significance of the conference, Aliyev goes on to review the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and pay tribute to the "steady growth of the influence of the forces of peace and socialism." Aliyev traces the development of socialism and the place of the Russian language in the development of Soviet literature, before making the following remarks:

"Comrades! The consolidation of the international positions of real socialism and the intensification of its powerful influence on the whole course of world development arouse desperate resistance from the forces of imperialism and reaction, which resort to subtle and perfidious methods of anticommunist propaganda. As the 25th CPSU Congress noted, 'the ideological antagonism between the two systems is becoming increasingly vigorous and imperialist propaganda increasingly refined.'

"The attempts of the imperialists and their followers to influence our people's moral consciousness, weaken the ideological-moral principles of the socialist way of life and foist bourgeois morals on us stand out against the background of the broad front of ideological confrontation. Our ideological opponents are thereby relying particularly on reviving remnants of the past including nationalism, national egoism and internation discord. The friendship among the USSR's fraternal peoples and the historic achievements of our party's Leninist nationalities policy give our motherland's enemies no peace, provoke their impotent anger and generate incessant attempts to slander the world-historic achievement of Soviet power in resolving the nationalities issue and ensuring the flowering of and internation unity among the country's nations and nationalities.

"The duty of Soviet men of letters is to be at the forefront of the ideological struggle and, with all the means of artistic, ideological-moral and emotional influence, not simply to repulse the onslaughts of the ideological saboteurs but also persistently to unmask their true intentions and the real nature of anticommunist, anti-Soviet pseudotheoretical conceptions and political doctrines. Every writer, poet and publicist must participate actively in the ideological form of the class struggle in the world arena. (tumultuous applause)

"Our main weapon in this struggle is the very truth of life, the real successes of the motherland of October and the ripe fruits of the peoples' fraternal friendship. The Leninist party sees their talented reflection as an effective contribution by the masters of the word to the strengthening of our ideological positions and to the intensification of the masses' patriotic and international education. Soviet patriotism combined with internationalism is the motive force of socialist social progress. And achieving its profound embodiment in artistic works and its figurative reflection in the prose and verse of the Soviet person's national pride and spirit of international friendship and comradely mutual assistance are the historic task of Soviet literature, which is called upon constantly to increase its contribution to strengthening the fraternity of our peoples. (applause)

"Of course, comrades, the Soviet people's patriotism is not devoid of national features. In this sacred feeling ardent love of one's native land, of one's own people and of history and language is combined with selfless devotion to the socialist system and the united Soviet homeland. [paragraph continues]

"It is profoundly permeated with the ideas of internationalism. Hence the organic link between Soviet patriotism and in uncompromising attitude to nationalism, chauvinism, national egoism and any manifestations of nationalist survivals.

"Unfortunately, we still encounter people who measure their love for the motherland with a parochial yardstick and who engage in extolling only their 'own,' disregarding the fact that this 'own' was made possible thanks to the assistance of other peoples. Such people display national self-conceit, revel in the patriarchal system and take from the national past, as the saying goes, not fire but ashes and obsolete, dense prejudices which hinder our progress and which they pass off as genuine national traditions.

"The increasing role and responsibility of Soviet literature in strengthening the Soviet people's unity and intensifying internationalist and patriotic education is organically linked with an implacable attitude to everything that stands in the way of the peoples' friendship and everything that could poison the atmosphere of internationalsim, which has become the moral law of our society and the guarantee of its spiritual health. (tumultuous applause)

"There is and can be no place in the pages of works by Soviet writers and poets for bourgeois nationalist falsifications of history, nonclass assessments of past events or contrasing of figures of different peoples. (applause) It is the duty of literary artists to wage a resolute struggle against instances of pseudopatriotism and to combat the slighest manifestations of national narrowness and self-love. With all the force of their talent writers are urged to promote the Soviet people's education in the spirit of active love for the socialist motherland, in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism. Every literary figure must clearly understand that the monolighic nature of our society grows as the patriotic and internationalist awareness of the working people's masses increases and our society's ascent to new heights of communist building speeds up. And this, comrades, is a great joy--to be aware of one's involvement in the historic achievements of the Communist Party and the Soviet people! (tumultuous applause). A real patriot is an expresser of and active fighter for the people's interest, for the international unity of all working people. The person who really loves his country is the person who breathes in unison with it, experiences the same cares and is firm and consistent in his feelings, convictions and deeds. (applause)

"As Leonid Leonov aptly put it, 'the strength of patriotism is always proportional to the amount of personal labor invested in it; a feeling for the motherland has always been alien to hoboes and spongers.' In just the same way this sacred feeling is alien to all forms of uncommunist behavior.

"Our party wages an uncompromising struggle against a disrespectful attitude to labor, against survivals from the past, backward views and customs, manifestations of national narrowness and all uncommunist attitudes. The front of ideological struggle today passes through people's hearts and souls and affects their pyschology and attitude. And Soviet literature and our writers are called on to expose and castigate antisocial phenomena, to expose trends alient to our system--parasitism, bribery, protectionism, clannishness (zemlyachestvo), 'materialism' and narrow, petit bourgeois attitudes--and to promote in every possible way the moral education of every Soviet citizen. (tumultuous applause)

"Experience of ideological work in our republic shows that, the more actively the people's masses participate in the analysis and discussion of shortcomings and errors, the more extensive criticism and self-criticism are; that, the more publicity is given to these matters, the more effective are the results of our educational activity. We submit for nationwide discussion negative factors and abuses by individual officials, and we speak publicly about them, honestly and frankly and making wide use of the mass information organs. To use V.V. Mayakovskiy's metaphor, it may be said that we are not afriad of 'criticism cutting out the rubbish,' since that is 'the best proof of our purity and strength.' (applause) We regard publicity as one of the most effective means of promoting the improvement of the moral and psychological climate in the republic and the strengthening of the working masses' trust in the party organization.

"By inculcating in the working people an implacable attitude to uncommunist behavior and by forming their life stance, we are thereby also strengthening the masses' patriotic, internationalist awareness. By improving the working people's patriotic and internationalist education we are simultaneously improving their moral and political culture, and that means strengthening our guard against negative phenomena. The experience accumulated indicates how closely these directions of ideological work are interconnected and how important it is to have a comprehensive approach to them. The struggle to establish and strengthen the principles of internationalism and the ideals of the friendship and fraternity of our country's peoples is ultimately a struggle for spiritual progress, for the triumph of communism on our soil. (tumultuous applause)

"You, dear comrades, prose writers and journalists, poets and dramatists, possess the most powerful weapon for influencing the morality of all strata of the population--the artistic word. And it must be noted with gratitude that you use it skillfully and with talent, in the interest of our common party cause. (applause) But it also happens that in their enthusiasm to depict negative phenomena and expose vices and evil--which, unfortunately, do not go away of their own accord, but only disappear in the process of a long, implacable struggle against them--the authors of certain works overemphasize negative phenomena, apparently not seeing the positive, bright aspects of our reality.

"We await from you new works which are interesting and brilliant, profound in thought and in the living material presented in them. It is your duty, as the party demands, to 'invade practical life, to help the people to understand the meaning of that life and the direction of its flow, to help make that life better, more correct, brighter, richer not only materially, but spiritually.' (tumultuous applause)"

Aliyev's speech concludes with a call for the "development of literary and artistic criticism" and with patriotic appeals to the CPSU, the USSR and Soviet men of letters.

YEREVAN CONFERENCE DISCUSSES TRANSCAUCASIAN LAW-ENFORCEMENT WORK

LD061029 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 29 Oct 80 p 2

[ARMENPRESS report: "Improving the Standard of Law Enforcement Work"]

[Text] A regional conference of Transcaucasus republics' internal affairs workers began on 28 October in Yerevan. It is discussing questions of improving the interaction of internal affairs organs in the struggle against law-breaking and of strengthening law and order and socialist legality in the light of party and government demands. The conference is attended by leaders and executive assistants of the Georgian, Azerbaijan, Armenian, Abkhazskaya ASSR, Adzharskaya ASSR and Nakhichevanskaya ASSR internal affairs ministries' apparatuses.

The conference was addressed by Lt Gen Yu. M. Churbanov, USSR first deputy minister of internal affairs.

The main aim of our conference, he said, is to work out further effective ways and means of comprehensively organizing the struggle against crime, improving operational coordination and professional collaboration among Transcaucasus law-enforcement organs and ensuring on this basis strong law and order and the strictest observance of legality in all cities and rayons.

All the requisite conditions and all real possibilities exist for the solution of these extremely crucial and important social tasks. The CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet Fourth Session convincingly demonstrated once again the tremendous successes of our socialist society's national economy. The internal affairs organs have recently acquired new experience in the struggle for socialist law and order. [paragraph continues]

It is largely conditioned by the 2 August 1979 CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving Work on Preserving Law and Order and Intensifying the Struggle Against Lawbreaking" which summarizes the practice of law-enforcement in conditions of mature socialism, represents a comprehensive statement of questions relating to stepping up the sturggle against lawbreaking and actively incorporates in this process the entire system of state organs and public organizations. With scientific precision and concreteness this resolution pinpoints the main directions of the activity of the militia and internal affairs organs in general and their chief, key tasks. In terms of its depth, breadth and scale this very important party document determines the prospects of all activity in the sphere of strengthining law and order and social discipline.

However the vast potential of the party decisions requires purposeful, daily work. That is why we must first of all cherish leading practice and all the positive features of our work today and preserve and augment the experience we have acquired.

At the same time, it is quite clear that we must take a principled, party-minded, keen and self-critical look at omissions and shortcomings which, unfortunately, are still present in the work of Transcaucasus internal affairs organs' services and subdivisions.

The atmosphere of complacency and imaginary well-being that prevails in some places must be decisively eradicated and it must be clearly understood that in modern conditions inertia as a work principle is inadmissible. There must be a deep and searching analysis of work results in the 10th 5-Year Plan and in each individual year, and attention must be focused on topical problems demanding priority solution and on the main areas which determine the effectiveness and final results of the struggle against crime and all activity pertaining to the preservation of law and order, so as to ensure the unswerving fulfillment of party decisions and a fitting greeting to the 26th party congress.

To achieve this it is necessary to create in all services and subdivisions an atmosphere especially attentive to the treatment of Soviet citizens and readiness to come to their aid promptly and with professional competence. We must achieve this everywhere, in every collective and on the part of every worker.

The regional conference participants were greeted by K. S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee.

This conference of leading workers of Transcaucasus republics' internal affairs organs, he said, is taking place at a time when the Soviet people are successfully completing the 10th 5-Year Plan and are preparing for a fitting greeting to the glorious Leninist Party's 26th congress.

The working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the intelligentsia and all working people of our country greeted with warm approval the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet Fourth Session and the impressive plenum speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Everywhere socialist competition is expanding, additional pledges are being adopted on improving production efficiency and work quality, consolidating successes, intensifying economy measures, strengthening labor discipline, successfully completing the 10th 5-Year Plan and ensuring a good start to the new 5-year plan.

The successful fulfillment of the party's plans for the country's socioeconomic and cultural development is bound up with the education of working people in the spirit of high ideological principles and civic-mindedness, constant concern for the interests of the state, strict observance of the norms and rules of socialist communal life and the overcoming of survivals of the past in the consciousness and behavior of the Soviet people.

Practice shows that when party and Soviet organs and the public devote constant attention to questions of improving the education of the population, strengthening legality, law and order and when work on crime prevention is comprehensive and an atmosphere of intolerance of antisocial phenomena is created, positive results are achieved, crimes are detected in good time, the guilty are brought to justice and the number of infringements steadily declines.

In accordance with the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress and the provisions of the USSR Constitution, a course toward the further consolidation of legality and law and order is being steadily pursued in the country. The party constantly displays concern to ensure that in our society and in each of its constituent cells there is a healthy moral atmosphere; a climate of respect for the law and of trust in man combined with strict responsibility. In recent years much has been done to improve legislation and develop the public's activeness and enhance its role in safeguarding law and order.

The CPSU Central Committee 2 August 1979 resolution "On Improving Work on Preserving Law and Order and Intensifying the Struggle Against Lawbreaking" was of exceptionally important significance for work in combating lawbreaking and other negative phenomena. In the light of the tasks set in the Central Committee resolution, the republic's party organizations are persistently and purposefully implementing additional measures to strengthen law and order and step up the struggle against criminality, focusing attention on the prevention of lawbreaking. They are implementing a broad complex of organizational and economic, sociocultural and educational measures and are pooling the efforts of the labor collectives, public organizations and law-enforcement organs in this matter.

In recent years the Armenian internal affairs organs have activated their struggle against criminality and intensified the safeguarding of public order. Attention is focused on the prevention of law violations, the improvement of the organization of preventive work, and the improvement of new forms of collaboration between the militia organs and subdivisions and the broad working masses.

At the same time in a number of places the internal affairs organs, with special responsibility for eradicating law violations, are not implementing to the fullest the increased demands made on them and are frequently displaying passiveness, in preventing, intercepting and uncovering crimes.

The party demands that the law-enforcement organs make the maximum use of existing broad opportunities with a view to enhancing efficiency in the safeguarding of law and order and creating a moral atmosphere in which no one is allowed to flout Soviet laws and disrupt social order and in which the practical activity of each member of our society without exception serves the consolidation of legality, the interests of the state, and the welfare of Soviet people.

The stepping up of the struggle against criminal manifestations requires the daily exertion of the efforts of the internal affairs organs. To achieve the eradication of criminality and the ensuring of exemplary social order--that is what the party requires--and to fulfill this very important task the internal affairs organs' workers are called on to spare neither effort nor time and to conduct their unceasing but noble vigil with honor.

D.D. Veliyev, Azerbaijan SSR minister of internal affairs; G.I. Gvetadze, Georgian SSR minister of internal affairs; Ye. G. Patalov, Armenian SSR minister of internal affairs, and other executives of the Transcaucasian republics' ministries of internal affairs spoke at the conference.

Taking part in the work of the conference were B.Ye. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers; G.M. Voskanyan, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; V.A. Fomin, responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee; and M.M. Davtyan, chief of Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Administrative Organs Department.

GOSPLAN AIDE DISCUSSES PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY, GOODS OUTPUT

LD061555 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 Nov 80 p 1

[SOCIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA economic observer V. Selyunin interview with N. Dyakonov, chief of the USSR Gosplan National Economic Planning Department: "The Plan for 1981: A Course of Efficiency"]

[Text] [Question] L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum stressed that a further improvement in the people's well-being is inconceivable without an increase in the economy's efficiency and the intensification of all social production. What does the plan for 1981 envisage in this respect?

[Answer] From the very start of the 11th 5-Year Plan the national economy is to turn even more sharply toward production efficiency and the utilization of intensive factors.

It must be noted that it is planned to speed up the rate of economic development. But that is not the most important thing. There are two ways of increasing the production of output: increasing labor productivity and increasing the number of working people. This year about 26 percent of increased production will be obtained by means of attracting new workers into industry, but in 1981 this figure will be no more than 12 percent.

[Question] So labor productivity targets may be regarded as the key to the execution of the entire plan. How are these targets backed up in the plan itself?

[Answer] The main factor for increasing productivity is scientific and technical progress. Expenditures on science will increase 6 percent in 1981. In other words it will increase nearly twice as fast as the national income. We believe that additional expenditure on research will more than pay for itself--science will provide improved techniques, materials and instruments of labor.

In order to ensure the more rapid mechanization of production, machine building will develop 50 percent more rapidly than industry as a whole in 1981. Within machine building particularly large increases are planned in the production of the most progressive machinery. Thus the output of machine tools with digital program control will increase 11 percent, that of forging and stamping production lines--17 percent and that of robots--140 percent.

[Question] So far, Nikolay Sergeyevich, we have been talking about saving live labor. How is it planned to save embodied labor?

[Answer] Here too the emphasis is on intensive factors: more eventual output must be obtained per unit of material resources.

In 1981 it is not planned to develop the electric power industry preferentially: Electricity generation will increase 3.5 percent as against a 4.1 percent growth in industrial production as a whole. But even that comparison does not reveal the full depth of the changes. The point is that electricity consumption in agriculture will increase 7.3 percent, on municipal and domestic needs--5.2 percent, and in transport--4.1 percent. It is clear from this that industry can only claim a very modest increase in electricity--its consumption in industry is to increase only 2.2 percent. Tougher--but quite realistic--norms for expenditure per unit output have been introduced. Ministries must bring them to the notice of every collective and keep a strict eye on their observance.

The fuel situation is approximately the same.

Whereas in the 10th 5-Year Plan the average fuel saving totaled 25 million tons, the target for 1981 is to save 41 million tons. Some of the savings will be obtained through statewide measures. I will mention one of these. I have noted that electricity generation will increase 3.5 percent, or in absolute terms by 45 billion kilowatt-hours. Of this increase, nearly 30 billion kilowatt-hours will be attributable to nuclear and hydroelectric power stations. [illegible]its will be commissioned at the Novovoronezhskaya, Beloyarskaya, Chernob[illegible]aya, Rovenskaya, Kolskaya and Leningradskaya AES's. That will enable us to save nearly 8 million tons of fossil fuel.

But the bulk of the planned saving must be obtained by reducing the consumers' expenditure of fuel and energy resources. A complex task, but--as the experience of leading workers shows--realistic.

Progressive expenditure norms have also been established for many other materials. In machine building the unit expenditure of finished rolled metal products is to be reduced 3.5 percent. The metallurgists will account for approximately one-third of that target: Given an overall 4-percent increase in the production of finished rolled metal products, they will increase the production of cold-rolled sheet metal and curved sections 8 percent and low-alloy rolled steels 21 percent. Thanks to improvements in the quality of metal its expenditure will fall. But again, the main proportion of the savings--to be specific, two-thirds--is to be ensured by the machine-building workers themselves on the basis of improvements in equipment designs, a reduction in the weight of machines and progressive techniques, particularly in billet production.

The plan provides for an increase in the metal utilization coefficient. At present 265 kg from every ton go to scrap; in 1981 the scrap figure must be reduced by 8 kg.

[Question] Our newspaper receives many readers' letters about the utilization of domestic and industrial waste. How will things stand in this respect?

[Answer] For the first time a special section of the plan is devoted to secondary resources. In 1981 the reprocessing of waste paper is to be increased by more than 100,000 tons. This will make it possible to save more than 300,000 cubic meters more timber, or--which amounts to the same thing--to save more than 2,000 hectares of forest from the ax. We now reprocess 74 percent of blast-furnace slag; next year 76 percent is to be reprocessed. There is an extensive program for the utilization of chemical industry waste products and those from other sectors.

[Question] Production efficiency presupposes the best use of our main material wealth--fixed production capital. What will be done in this respect?

[Answer] All sectors are receiving concrete targets for the utilization of production capacities. For instance, in ore extraction this indicator is to be increased from the present 95.2 percent to 97.4 percent, in rolled metal production--from 95.8 to 97 percent and in paper production--from 93.4 to 98.2 percent, and so on for all the main capacities. The methods of resolving the task are also indicated: more rational organization of production and labor, an increase in the shift index at enterprises, the speediest startup of new production facilities.

That applies to existing enterprises. The construction program is also subject to the efficiency idea. Resources channeled into the retooling, modernization and expansion of enterprises are being increased 11 percent, which offers certain immediate advantages: Capital investment is proportionately less, the money spent gives a return more rapidly and the active component in the new capital--that is, the proportion of machines and equipment--is increased.

[Question] One feature of the construction plan is evident from what you have said: obtaining more finished capacities per unit of capital investment. What are the other features of construction in the coming year?

[Answer] The program is geared to reducing uncompleted construction. This can be done if the commissioning of fixed capital exceeds in value terms the volume of capital investment.

Fixed capital worth R122.1 billion is to be commissioned through state capital investment alone. We have not handled this sort of task before.

Furthermore, it is through its capital investment policy that the state is purposefully changing the structure of national economic sectors. The 1981 plan anticipated significant structural shifts in the future. The overall growth of state investments will be 5.2 percent, but investments in the fuel and energy complex and in transportation and machine building will increase more.

[Question] Of course, we all noticed that consumer goods output in 1981 will increase more rapidly than the production of the means of production. How does the plan back up the increasing preferential growth of Group "B"?

[Answer] The consumer goods production plan is provided with all types of resources. It is now up to people to carry it out. Frankly speaking, their tasks are not easy. With an overall increase of 4.1 percent in industrial output, light industry is to increase production 4.3 percent and the food and meat and dairy industries 5.1 percent. Yes, essentially all sectors, including heavy industry, will be producing consumer goods. In 1981 the output of cultural, everyday and domestic goods will increase 5.7 percent. By the end of the year there will be 87 radio receivers and radiophonographs per 100 families, as many freezers, 86 televisions sets, 519 clocks or watches and 32 cameras. The availability of these and other consumer durables will increase markedly.

Retail trade turnover will increase to a much greater degree than monetary income. Consequently, many goods will cease to be in short supply.

To summarize, I would like to stress that the 1981 plan is composed with a view to setting a good pace from the very start of the 5-year plan in the execution of the party's programmed aim of steady improving the people's well-being.

BREZHNEV GREETS UZBEKISTAN WORKERS ON LABOR SUCCESSES

LD061109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 80 p 1

[Text of L. I. Brezhnev message to Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee. the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the republic on agricultural successes]

[Text] To the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the republic, to employees of agriculture and water resources, to scientists and specialists, to the personnel of party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organs, and to all the working people of Uzbekistan.

Dear comrades: The CPSU Central Committee welcomes with great satisfaction the reported fact that the working people of the Uzbek SSR have scored an outstanding labor victory, having honorably fulfilled the socialist pledges of 1980, as well as plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole in sales to the state of cotton, grain, vegetables, potatoes, fruit, grapes, gourd crops and kenaf. Cotton growers deserve the warmest greetings: Their selfless work, high expertise, meticulous organization of work in all stages of the harvest have been crowned by another major success. The country has received over 6 million tons of Uzbek cotton. During the 5-year period, 28.3 million tons of the valuable raw material has been sold to the state, which is almost 4 million tons more than in the previous 5-Year Plan. Three hundred and thirty five thousand tons of high quality fine-fiber cotton have been produced; production and purchases during the 10th 5-Year Plan have increased by 1.5 times.

It is gratifying to note that in the past few years, apart from cotton farming, other types of agriculture have also been steadily growing. The republic's farmers this year produced a good harvest of grain and delivered over 1 million tons of grain to state granaries. Two million nine hundred thousand tons of fruit, vegetables and potatoes were sold. Animal production is increasing at a fast rate. This is a great contribution toward supplying the country's population with foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials.

These successes have been achieved thanks to consistent implementation of the Leninist CPSU agricultural policy, of improved skill of cadres, high creative activity of specialists of agriculture and water resources, of efficient organizational and political work, carried out by party, administrative and agricultural organs, trade unions and Komsomol organizations. The CPSU Central Committee warmly greets collective farmers, sovkhoz workers, machine operators, specialists of agriculture and water resources, scientists, collectives of procurement, transport and manufacturing enterprises, educational institutes, pilots of agricultural aviation, workers of party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations, all the working people of the republic on the occasion of this spectacular labor victory.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses firm confidence that farmers of Uzbekistan, supported by the improved material and technological supply of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, will persistently struggle for further growth of yields of all agriculture crops for the productivity of animal production, for increasing efficiency of production and quality of labor, that they will consolidate the gained results, presenting the country with new successes in communist construction, and will give a fitting welcome to the 26th CPSU Congress.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee